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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Can Japan Rule China? U. S. Gropes for Path

As Canton and Hankow fall to Japan, as France turns politically to the Right and toward co-operation with Germany, and as President Roosevelt vigorously opposes dictatorships, the future of democracy dominates the patterns forming from swift events.

The dictatorial way of doing things drew Mr. Roosevelt's criticism even as he documented his own social philosophy with the coming into force on Monday of the Wages and Hours Law.

* * *

"There can be no peace," the President said in a broadcast, "if humble men and women are not free to think their own thoughts, to express their own feelings, to worship God.

"There can be no peace if economic resources that ought to be devoted to social and economic reconstruction are to be diverted to an intensified competition in armaments which will merely heighten the suspicions and fears and threaten the economic prosperity of each and every nation."

With words interpreted in some quarters as criticism of Europe's Munich settlement, the President opposed "peace by fear." He said:

"There can be no peace if the reign of law is to be replaced by a recurrent sanctification of sheer force.

"There can be no peace if national policy adopts as a deliberate instrument the threat of war."

* * *

Vicious Circle

Following a formula which oddly enough imposes itself upon public utterances of every chief of state—including Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini as well as Japan's militarists—the President committed the United States to strength of arms for defence of the Western Hemisphere. But he resolutely denied any reliance upon militarism, or any aggressive designs.

* * *

Is China Conquered?

The world to which Mr. Roosevelt spoke saw Japan take the two last strongholds of Chinese resistance in coastal China. Canton's rapid capture at the end of last week severed Hankow's lifeline of supplies. The capital quickly succumbed. Japanese troops entered Hankow on Tuesday. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek fled inland to organize new lines of defense.

* * *

Japan controls every major Chinese city, from regal—and unbombed—Peiping in the north to Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow along the Yangtze River and more than 500 miles inland, as well as Canton, the southern metropolis. In addition, all of Manchuria and Jehol, and most of Chahar, is under Japanese occupation.

An Island Empire of 69,000,000 population has extended its reach since 1931 over 34,000,000 in Manchuria, 28,000,000 in Formosa and Korea, and potentially over China's 450,000,000. An island Empire of 148,756 square miles area in 1894 has expanded at China's expense to include 602,078 square miles of territory already welded into the Empire in Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria. Another 500,000 square miles in China Proper is under military occupation, but not yet consolidated for permanent government.

Already this makes Japan's empire equal in area to half of the United States and in population to half of the British Empire. Should Japan succeed in controlling all of China by strategic organization, another 2,000,000 square miles would be added to the Empire, a grand total of 3,250,000 square miles. The continental United States has 3,026,789 square miles.

* * *

War 'Just Begun'

"Sino-Japanese hostilities have just started," declared War Minister Gen. Seishiro Itagaki in Tokyo.

* * *

Old China hands said Japan faces an insuperable task. Others, admitting that China has absorbed all past conquerors, admitted also that Japan, as an Island Empire, may be astute enough to keep its directive centers at a safe distance. Former conquerors made the mistake of moving their courts into China.

Also, the instruments of imperial control were never before so highly developed for use against a people whose sole means of defense is personal resistance by boycotts or nonco-operation. Destruction of the unifying influence of the Chinese Nationalist Government would leave no agent in sight to organize secret boycotts, guerrilla warfare, and passive resistance. This explains War Minister Itagaki's statement that the war against Chiang Kai-shek will be carried to a finish.

* * *

The Open Door

Regardless of whether Japan is to founder in China or become one of the world's most powerful empires, non-Japanese feel an immediate pressure tending to crowd them out. The State Department at Washington disclosed that a strong

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Major State Problems On November Ballots

Pension proposals in many sections hold center of interest—Michigan voters to act on plan to consolidate relief programs—Tax amendments up for decision in dozen states.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Voters in half the states will find on their ballots on Nov. 8 initiative and referendum proposals on such things as revised old-age pension plans and other welfare measures, tax amendments, and labor rights.

California, reports the Council of State Governments here, asks voters to decide whether every unemployed person 50 years of age or over should receive $30 a week in state scrip. The Oregon ballot will carry a referendum for maximum monthly pensions of $100 for all over 60. North Dakota seeks to increase pensions from $30 to $40 monthly.

Colorado, on the other hand, will vote on whether to repeal the two-year old constitutional amendment under which the needy over 60 are paid a monthly pension of $45. Arkansas was going to vote on a proposal for a $50 monthly pension to the aged and blind, but the State Supreme Court struck it off the ballot.

Michigan is to vote on a proposal for state-county consolidation of welfare and relief administration. Authorization of the legislature to define the "paupers" right to vote is to be decided in New Hampshire, and in New York a proposal for a constitutional guarantee of public assistance to the physically and mentally handicapped, with provision that the legislature may establish health insurance, is to be voted on.

California also has an initiative proposal defining picketing, while other phases of labor rights will be decided in New York, Oregon, and Washington.

Tax amendments come up for attention in more than a dozen states. A modified single tax on land and repeal of the state's sales, use, and private car taxes, plus an immediate $1,000 homestead exemption, is to come before California voters. Homestead exemption is also up in Florida, Louisiana, and Arizona. Florida and Louisiana already have basic homestead exemption laws.

Voters in Arizona and Washington will consider tax limits, the latter a renewal of a 40-mill property tax limit, and the former a restriction of taxes and licenses to certain specified ones, and the rates on most of those. Authorization of a broader tax base, including a sales tax and graduated inheritance and income taxes, will be voted on in New Hampshire.

Ballots in Alabama, California, New Hampshire, and Michigan will contain proposals for constitutional earmarking of motor fuel taxes solely for highway purposes. In Missouri the ballot includes a question on increasing the gasoline tax from two to three cents.

Among other measures offered for the people's consideration are these:

Arizona—Voiding of constitutional amendment that repealed prohibition.

Arkansas—Repeal of the state poll tax.

Colorado—Repeal of chain store licensing and tax. Colorado was the only state to adopt the chain store tax by popular vote.

Illinois, Oregon—Repeal of so-called double-liability of bank stockholders.

Massachusetts — Biennial instead of annual legislative sessions.

Montana—Lengthening to four years present two-year terms of such public officers as county clerks, treasurers, assessors, and sheriffs.

Nebraska—Licensing of slot machines, to finance old-age pensions.

New York—Authorization of Legislature to issue bonds up to $300,000,000 for low-cost housing, to be loaned by the state to localities.

Oklahoma—Retirement plan for teachers.

Oregon—Legalization of gambling. Extension of pre-marital blood test requirement to women.

Plane Exports To Spain Ended After 40 Went

U. S. State Department issues statement after stories of overriding the President's policy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — The State Department disclosed officially last night that about 40 U. S. airplanes have slipped through the embargo on American arms export to Spain and that other attempts to evade the law by false affidavits were subsequently frustrated by the vigilance of the Munitions Control Board headed by Joseph C. Green.

The information was given out after a printed allegation that Mr. Green had taken it upon himself to override a policy laid down by the President by shutting off these exports to Spain. The State Department's release dealt solely with the official situation and ignored entirely the phase of the matter concerning administration attitude towards the Spanish civil war.

According to the account published in a widely syndicated column President Roosevelt had laid down a policy of not scrutinizing too closely the ultimate destination of airplanes sold to such countries as Canada, France or Russia before he went on his Pacific Ocean cruise in the early summer.

Implication Seen

The implication was that Mr. Roosevelt hopes the Spanish Loyalist Government will win its civil war and has no objection whatever to the ultimate arrival of American airplanes behind the Loyalist lines provided too much obvious violence is not done to the embargo statute in the process.

That 40 planes did get through and that subsequently Mr. Green cancelled export licenses under which 22 planes would have gone via Canada to Spain on a forged Greek affidavit and 50 more via Canada on a forged Turkish affidavit are the externals of the situation.

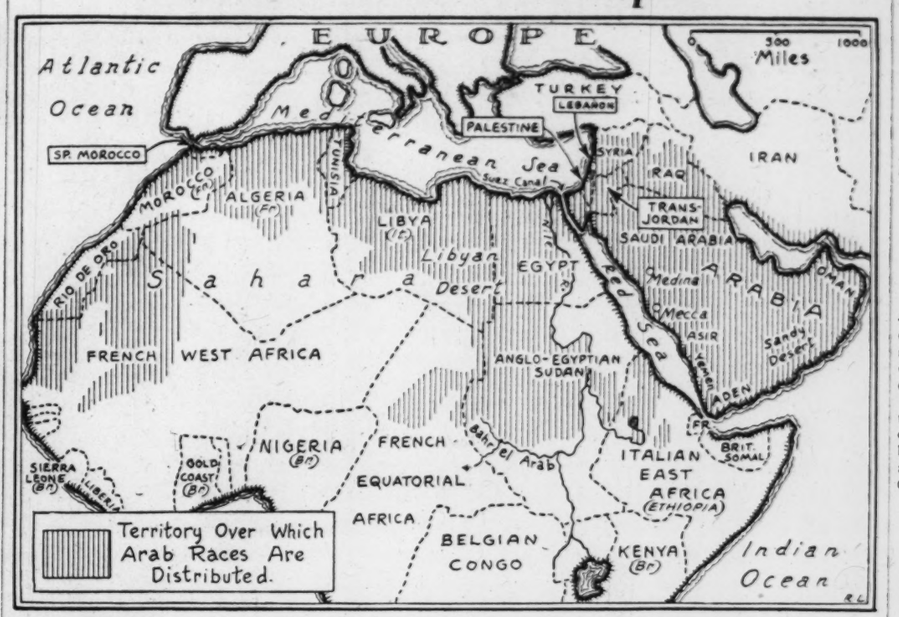
Can Say Nothing

Of this the State Department can say nothing. Under the law as it stands it would be illegal to allow American planes to reach Spain.

There can be little doubt that Presidential preferences would be in such a direction. The efforts of a Fascist coalition to crush democracy out of Spain have caused deep personal resentment on the part of the majority of officials in the Administration. They want the Loyalist Government to win. But official neutrality is imposed upon them both by the Embargo Act itself and by the traditional aloofness of American diplomacy from a European situation.

Further, Italy has decreed that General Franco must win. It is known in State Department circles that both London and Paris have accepted this outcome as a price for conciliation with Italy. They have agreed to a Franco victory. The plan and time table for it are known here down to the last detail. So far as diplomacy can make sure of anything it is all arranged. The professional diplomatists in the State Department argue, therefore, that it is desirable to avoid any action which would alienate the future government of Spain.

Pawns or Makers of Empire?



Sport & General; By a Staff Artist

Arabians and Lands They Occupy

Upper: Shaded portions of map show how the race is distributed. In Arabia, it is seen that the Arabs form the bulk of population. In other parts, particularly in North Africa, they are mingled with other races. Lower: Typical Bedouin tribesmen in Palestine.

Mufti Refuses To Yield on Jews

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, exiled leader of Palestine's Arabs, declared Oct. 27 that his followers had refused to compromise on their demands that England halt all Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The Mufti, Haj Amin el Husseini, who fled from Palestine into Syria a year ago, disclosed his stand after a conference with Seyyid Tawfik el Suwaidi, Iraq Minister of Foreign Affairs, who came from London with the British Government's proposals for settlement of Holy Land strife.

The Mufti rejected the British plan for restricted Jewish immigration into Palestine as well as a scheme for proportional representation of Jews and Arabs in a future Palestine Parliament suggested by the London Government.

JERUSALEM (AP)—Arabs asserted Oct. 28 that the United States would be in danger of losing its prestige and trade throughout Arab countries if it persisted in the alleged favoring of Jewish interests to the detriment of the Arabs. An Arab newspaper urged all Arabs to boycott American churches, missions, schools, and other institutions.

Arabs Become a World Factor

Tribesmen playing vital role in rivalry among empires due to geographical position.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Arabs have become a very vital factor in world politics. They are playing a very important role in the rivalry among empires. This is due to their steadily growing national feeling, to their geographical position, and to their numbers, which equal the population of all the Balkan States.

The Arab world is very much larger than most people imagine. Comprising the whole of North Africa and of Southwest Asia, it is far greater in extent than the continent of Europe. Nearly half of the coast line of the Mediterranean Sea runs along Arabian lands. Arabia proper, that is the Arabian Peninsula, is six times as large as Germany, which means that it would more than cover the United States east of the Mississippi.

In the Way of Empire

Most Arab lands, however, are not verdant. And they are of vital interest, not primarily on account of their historical associations, but because of their geographical location. They lie in the way of empires. The control of them is absolutely essential for world powers.

The chief highway of the greatest empire in history, Great Britain, passes directly through the Arab world. Whether one goes by air, by land, or by water from London to India, he crosses Arab territory. The chief commercial air lines of Great Britain to South Africa and Australia also have stations in Arabian states.

The Suez Canal is an Arabian ditch. Neither Great Britain nor Italy could keep in close touch with the most vital points of their empires without the voluntary or forced permission of the Arabs. Two among the longest and most important French and British pipe lines rise in and, from beginning to end, pass through Arabian countries. If the Arabs were in complete control of their territory and said "no" to Mussolini, not a single Italian boat could connect up Ethiopia. Arabs stand between France and most of its colonies, too.

Customs and Environment

Arab territory is divided into many states or colonies, some of which are the following: Palestine, Egypt, Sinai, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Latakia, Iraq, Yemen, Hejaz, Nejd, Aden, Oman, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco. Of these lands France holds in the form of protectorates, mandates, and colonies 1,153,752 square miles, and Italy 640,000. Great Britain holds as mandates Palestine and Trans-Jordan with 26,320 square miles, exercises a control over Egypt with 383,000 square miles, exerts a dominant inuence in Iraq, and keeps Arabia proper very strictly with its sphere of influence.

The word "Arab" is usually used as a rather loose and general term, classifying Egyptians, Iraqis, Syrians, and Hejazis all as Arabs.

All the people in the countries mentioned speak the Arab language and feel Arab unity. An Egyptian from Cairo understands a Syrian from Aleppo. The ways of life, the clothes, the religion, the traditions, and the attitudes of all these Arab people are similar.

Arabs are predominantly peasants and shepherds. A third or more of them are still Bedouins. Probably a half live in small, unattractive, wretched villages, and work the land for rich masters. The vast majority are Moslems.

By Western standards, Arabs are not very industrious or enterprising. During the greater part of their history they have not been united or organized. As merchants, manufacturers, financiers, and administrators they have won little distinction. By the same standards they are backward in civil Government. Except for brief periods they have not brought land which they have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

British Invade Arabian Villages

By the Associated Press

Haifa, Palestine, Oct. 29

Twelve Arabs were killed and hundreds were arrested for questioning Oct. 27 by British forces completing their first drive against Arab insurgents in northern Palestine.

The British, in punitive action against snipers, dynamited about 40 stone houses in the village of Miar, near the town of Acre.

Other towns were surrounded and hundreds of suspects arrested. So many were taken into custody the military authorities had to throw up dozens of barbed-wire internment camps.

Arabs arrested heretofore have been put to work building roads.

Suez Canal, gateway of British Empire, and air lines pass through area held by Arabs.

France Bases Lasting Peace On Trade Ties

Foreign Minister favors world organization of production and accord on currencies.

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 29 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier's Radical Socialist Party today called for a world economic conference "in accordance with the wishes of President Roosevelt."

The party congress, in a resolution on foreign policy, declared that on such a conference depended better relations between Great Britain and France on one hand and Germany and Italy on the other.

[President Roosevelt, in a telegram to the International Chamber of Commerce Council session at Paris, Oct. 21, said that "improvement of the basis of natural and profitable economic relations between countries" was essential to "the establishment of any satisfactory and secure world order." The message did not specifically mention a world economic conference.]

The resolution which declared that such a conference should examine "the means of remedying the world's economic disorder, was adopted after Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, asked the United States to "participate in the work of peace."

Defends Munich Pact

M. Bonnet defended the peace of Munich as a good basis for reconstruction of Europe and said France was ready to talk over economic arrangement of the continent with Britain, Germany, and Italy.

Insisting that peaceful organization of Europe was possible only with better economic organization, the Foreign Minister called for:

Rational organization of world production and development of yet unexploited world riches.

An international monetary agreement to spur exchange and consumption of goods.

He declared that the employment of these suggestions would afford the means of "making happy, side-by-side," peoples who up to now had used their force for war.

Move for Conference Forecast

M. Bonnet's address was interpreted by delegates as forecasting Government efforts to bring about a world economic conference or at least economic conferences for Europe.

It added another phase to Premier Edouard Daladier's program of changes in the internal and foreign policies of France as a result of the Munich accord.

Breaks with Leftist political parties at home and projected accords with National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy abroad, leading to French abandonment of traditional attempts to dispute Europe's leadership with Germany, already have been disclosed as a part of M. Daladier's program.

"Directed economy" for the nation, with emphasis on development of the French colonial empire instead of on European politics, is the keystone of the Premier's plan.

Defends Policy at Munich

M. Bonnet devoted a large part of his speech to defense of his policy in the Czechoslovak crisis. He argued that France had acted in the best interests of Czechoslovakia in agreeing to dismemberment of that Republic.

In his discussion of foreign policy, he declared that "we remain faithful to the League of Nations" but followed immediately with the statement that "France cannot build her policy of peace solely on it."

The Foreign Minister declared there was nothing in his policy at variance with French attachment to Soviet Russia "as with Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Belgium."

The reference to Russia was said by delegates to have been inserted at the request of Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, whose friends feared the Government planned a rupture with Moscow as a sequel to the fight against Communists at home.

Almost immediately after his statement on Russia, M. Bonnet asserted the "weakening" of the League showed during the Czechoslovak crisis that France might have been forced to go to Czechoslovakia's aid "alone or almost alone."

"There is a warning that must be taken into account in the future," he said.

The French mutual assistance treaty with Russia is based on the League in the same way as were French-Russian agreements with Czechoslovakia.

M. Bonnet concluded his one-hour address with the reiteration of his favorite theme—that the keystone of French policy is friendship with Great Britain.

Cosmic Rays Come From Milky Way? Alaskan Ship to Test Earlier Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Attempting to verify indications that cosmic rays originate in the Milky Way, Dr. Arthur H. Compton of Chicago, has installed his recording instruments in the ship Northland for observations between Seattle and Skagway, Alaska.

For nearly three years the instruments have been in the Aorangi, plying between Vancouver, B. C., and Australia to measure the density of the rays. The work is being supervised by Dr. D. H. Loughridge, physicist of the University of Washington, who aided Dr. Compton in the work on the Aorangi.

Dr. Compton said he chose the Aorangi for his initial recordings because it spans the longest north-south run of any passenger ship in the world. Astronomers have calculated that the northern hemisphere would get a heavier concentration of cosmic rays than the southern hemisphere if the rays originated in a universe beyond the earth's galaxy. On the other hand, if the rays came from within the earth's galaxy, the distribution should be about equal.

"We discovered that the concentration of the rays increased both ways from the equator, there being but comparatively few recorded at the equator," he said. "At about 35 degrees we found a slight knee in the upward curve, but no definite leveling off as might have been expected. We are placing the instruments in the Northland to obtain information on the activity of the rays north of 54 degrees or the vicinity of Vancouver, B. C."

Dr. Compton said that the rays are so powerful that they can penetrate more than 3,000 feet of water or 292 feet of solid lead.

Intimate Message from Washington

Munich Pact Turns Washington From Hope of Collective Security to Stronger Defense of Rights and Peace With Industry

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 29

So far as the United States is concerned the groping and uncertainty of the first weeks after Munich came to an end here during the past week—a week likely to prove of vital and far-reaching importance to America's future, both internally and externally.

A crisp, eloquent speech by President Roosevelt defined America's new attitude, stated the underlying principles to guide foreign policy. Within 12 hours of his speech the first significant move to unite the nation at home, to weld conflicting factions into a strong whole, had been taken. Representatives of electric power utilities, more often than any single other industry the "whipping boy" of the New Deal, had signed an agreement to pour $2,000,000,000 into putting vital electric power into shape as a foundation for a sweeping brand of rearmament which is to be far more than mere buying of guns and battleships. It is intended to be a forging of the nation from bottom to top into a more effective and powerful instrument in a world in which force appears to be triumphant.

Simultaneously with this defining of attitude and laying of groundwork for an alert world position from which any threat to American interests could be challenged powerfully came publication of a note to Japan. It was far more than an ordinary diplomatic note. It was the most important single move made by American diplomacy in the Far East since Henry L. Stimson laid down the policy of nonrecognition in 1931. It reaffirmed that policy in a categorical and challenging manner which carried with it sober implications which cannot be taken lightly in Tokyo. It was the first external expression of a new attitude toward the world, an attitude which accepts Munich as the end of collective security hopes and the beginning of a period in which the United States must protect its own interests by itself.

Security at Home Fostered

Results may be even more dramatic internally than externally. President Roosevelt has toyed with breathing spells during the past, but has never for any protracted period of time let up in his ceaseless warfare on so-called "economic royalists." He has kept business on tenterhooks; transformed the upper brackets of business men into an angry, resentful class. Now for the first time he appears to feel that this condition is dangerous to the nation. He seems to have been driven by the aftermath of Munich to a feeling that domestic disunity should be rectified as the first step towards armament.

There is a real prospect today for the first time in six years that the campaign against business will come to an end and a real effort be made by the Administration to seal a peace with the class which it has driven into hostile opposition. The agreement signed with the utilities is exciting news. It appears to be a $2,000,000,000 treaty of peace. It may prove the harbinger of many more reconciliations, the beginning of a sincere effort to unite the home front.

This sweeping program to strengthen the nation in a troubled world is not for a European purpose. Mr. Roosevelt made quite clear the distaste he feels for the manner in which Europe is handling its problems. In effect he disassociated himself from the work of Munich and withdrew the United States as a factor in Europe.

It is primarily for an American purpose. He declared that "we are determined to use every endeavor in order that the Western Hemisphere may work out its own interrelated salvation in the light of its own interrelated experience." He thereby threw the same mantel of United States protection around Latin America which before Munich he cast over Canada. The nation is to unite and arm that everything which the Monroe Doctrine embraces is to be made inviolate.

Revision of Neutrality Act

It is secondarily for a Far Eastern purpose. A president whose forefathers built their fortune on China trade heads a government which has informed Japan that it must not destroy that trade for other Americans regardless of the lives and treasure it has poured into conquest of China. The note to Tokyo makes no direct threat of reprisals. But it lays the groundwork for future action. Its emphasis on discrimination against American trade both in China and Japan paves the way for putting Japan on the tariff black list.

Other supplementary steps are being studied. They involve moves to curtail Japanese credit in the United States and shut down on the flow of vital raw materials. Its emphasis on the inviolability of the Nine-Power Pact and the open door doctrine hint at a new basis for neutrality statutes which is under consideration. That law must be revised by the next Congress as parts of it expire in the early spring. What is contemplated is an act which would take cognizance of violations of treaties to which the United States is party. In the event of violations the Executive would be authorized to take economic punitive steps. Japan is a signatory of both the Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Pact.

In other words, the Roosevelt Administration, seeing as the result of Munich no immediate hope for revival of collective security, turns to a vigorous program of internal integration and of external assertiveness wherever it considers national interests threatened.

Joseph C. Harsch

Strange Craft Stirs Navies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The recent appearance of a strange and suspicious looking little craft in the closely watched trade lanes of the Mediterranean caused considerable concern among the warships protecting the routes. The ship was unlike anything that normally sails the high seas. It was only 220 feet long, but the whole of its superstructure from stem to stern was boarded up in such a strange way as to suggest that it might be the latest sample of terroristic device turned loose by the ingenuity of some authoritarian government.

Stem and stern were exactly alike and a propeller revealed itself at each end. Earlier this same craft might have been seen at the wharf at Leith, Scotland as an innocent 1203-ton ferry boat, being elaborately boarded up with heavy timbers preparatory to undertaking a 12,000-mile trip under its own steam to ply between Sydney and Manly, and claiming to be the fastest ferry in the British Empire.

In its timbered armor it looked like nothing on earth—or on sea—and after weathering a storm in the channel and giving the "all well" signal at Gibraltar, the South Steyne became an object of suspicion to a French warship. The cruiser looked her over and then gave place to a submarine, which escorted the craft to the specially patrolled lane arranged by the Nyon powers.

In the Suez canal the wash from a deeply loaded tank steamer hoisted the light ferry boat clean up on the mud on the side of the canal. Hand winches and ropes made fast to the opposite bank failed to dislodge the boat and only when a French tug had been chartered from Port Said was it refloated. Even then the ferry got into further trouble when the tow rope, on being let go, fouled the propeller and a hurry call was sent out for a native diver to disentangle the screw. Thereafter the canal authorities gave the South Steyne precedence over all other vessels—evidently anxious to see the last of the ferry.

After a stormy voyage, and with a 3,500-mile non-stop run from the Dutch East Indies to Sydney the ferry boat finally arrived, having taken 62 days for the voyage.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Oct. 29, 1938

Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Scientific Christianity [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Chess	10
Sports Page	10
Radio Timetable	11
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

The Mother Church Relief Fund

Contributions to the Relief Fund of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, have been received in such generous measure that additional funds for use in the flood and storm-stricken areas are not needed at this time. Any contributions received, however, after publication of this announcement will be placed in the Relief Fund and be available for use in this or any future emergencies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Arab's Role in the World: Pawn or Maker of Empire?

(Continued from Page 1)

dominated to a high state of prosperity. Most Arabs care little for wealth or luxury, and their cities, after the manner of the East, tend to abound in squalor.

They are, however, proud, courteous, and exceedingly hospitable.

A brief summary of the outlook in the major Arab countries follows:

Palestine:

One of the fiercest struggles in all human history is being repeated; both parties are intensely in earnest and both have much of right on their side. As to the Arabs' case, they thought that when the British conquered Palestine in 1918, taking it not from the Arabs, but from their masters, the Turks, the Allies were bringing them freedom. And when they learned they were to be a colony they committed acts of violence in protest. The Arabs here are not very aggressive, but British rule brought the Jews to Palestine. Half a century ago there were barely 30,000 here. At the beginning of the World War 60,000. Now 400,000. The Jews have come to be nearly half as many as the Arabs, and are increasing.

The Jews, say the Arabs, plan to dominate Palestine, so the Arabs are fighting for their homes.

When they entered 1,300 years ago they didn't take Palestine from the Jews. When the Arabs took it they destroyed Roman armies and not Jewish.

During the succeeding centuries Palestine was ruled from Damascus, Bagdad, Cairo, and Constantinople, but its population was Arab.

During this long period the Jews never made any attempt to reconquer Palestine. The Christians tried it a score of times, but without permanent success. The Arabs, in spite of temporary defeats, held Palestine against all attacks of the Christian world.

Syria:

Damascus, Capital of Syria, is said to be the oldest city existing. Other human settlements were founded earlier, such as Babylonia, Thebes, and Memphis, but they have disappeared.

It was in Syria that the Arabian renaissance began somewhat more than 50 years ago. Poets from here after centuries of Arabian humiliation and impotency began to make the Arabian world conscious of itself. These awakeners were subjected to severe persecution at the hands of their Turkish masters and had to flee to Cairo, which is one of the reasons why Egypt has become the leader of the Arabs.

The Syrians are closer to Europe than any other important group of Arabs. They have extensive contacts with western capitals, send their sons in large numbers to western schools, and have very progressive colonies of emigrants in America.

One of President Wilson's Fourteen Points and the League of Nations virtually promised the Arabs self-determination and independence.

But the Arabs at the time were given neither freedom nor self-determination. Their fate was determined by foreign powers. France took over Syria as a mandate, driving out an Arab king, Feisal. The French divided little Syria, most of whose 3,000,000 inhabitants live in a territory about the size of Maine, into five completely different administrative areas. They include the Syrian Republic, the Lebanon Republic, Latakia, the Sanjak of Antioch, and the territory of the Djebel Druse, a wild mountainous area east of the Sea of Galilee, inhabited by 50,000 Arab shepherds. The divisions have since been reduced to two, the one Syria, the other Lebanon which is being merged with the remaining three. According to an agreement in 1936 the mandate will end next year.

In spite of the political unrest, Syria has improved considerably both in security and in communications.

Nationalism is becoming a great unifier and pushes religious differences into the background. One of the chief leaders of the Moslem Nationalist Arabs here has been a Protestant. The Druses and Moslems fight side by side against the French. The Roman Catholics of Lebanon are becoming as vehement in their nationalistic strivings as the Moslems of Aleppo. Many of the foremost intellectual leaders among the Nationalists are Christians.

Iraq:

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, obtained its freedom from a British mandate in 1932. It is a striking example of a wise international agreement, admirably fulfilled. The independence, security, and fairly good administration which Iraq enjoys are among the most creditable achievements of the League of Nations. Iraq is Geneva's child—still rather immature, but promising.

Iraq is much larger than Italy, yet contains only 3,000,000 inhabitants. It could easily maintain three times as many.

Its most fruitful part is the rather narrow strip of land between the lower courses of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

In the northern part of the country are rich oil deposits. Great Britain and France exploit this oil and send it across the deserts in two pipe lines, each 900 miles long, which terminate at the harbor of Tripoli and Haifa.

At the close of the World War, when Southwest Asia was freed from Turkish domination, the Iraqis set out to help create a federation of free Arab states of which they expected their country to be a member.

But the Pan-Arab movement was very soon thwarted.

Great Britain helped Feisal become king in Bagdad. It was responsible for public security, helped create a native army and police, gave invaluable financial and economic assistance. And in the end, only 14 years after the close of the World War, Iraq was invited to enter the League of Nations as an independent state. Iraq controls its own army, its own air force, its own finances, its own foreign affairs, and its own schools.

Britain, however, considers Iraq a vital link in its system of communications and defense and still exercises much influence in Bagdad. Britain also retains air bases here that are vital for its airways. The other Arabs are clamoring to be given the status of Iraq, and Iraq is trying to show that Arabs know how to use such a status.

Egypt:

The strongest Arab group are the Egyptians. They are the most numerous, richest, best organized, and of the most political importance.

Ethnologically, the Egyptians are not pure Arabs. They are only the ancient Nile folk Arabianized. Politically, however, they are an inseparable part of the Arab world, the leaders of the Arabian movement. Fourteen million in number, they occupy a country containing 347,840 square miles, but 95 per cent of them live upon two long and very narrow ribbons of verdure, skirting the Nile.

The Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans captured Egypt and ruled it altogether for 10 centuries, yet none planted their culture here. The Arabs left their language, civilization, and religion; they made Egypt Arabian.

In 1882 Great Britain occupied Egypt by force of arms. During the World War Great Britain converted Egypt into a protectorate, and ruled it as an occupied territory, in exchange for which it gave the country effective protection and enabled the people to carry on a prosperous trade.

The protectorate was abolished in 1922. Egypt's one supreme issue is its relation with Great Britain, which was settled in the treaty signed Dec. 23, 1936.

In this struggle upwards, Egypt has acquired first place among the Arabs. National leaders from Syria and other Arab lands flock here. The Egyptian press is read in all Arab cities, and the Egyptian radio is heard every night to the ends of the Arab world.

Arabia:

Arabia is a land bigger than the whole of Europe; outside of Russia, yet containing only 6,000,000 inhabitants as compared with 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 there.

The Arabs let 10 centuries of history sweep by unnoticed.

But at last Arabia, too, is being drawn into history's stream. Automobiles have begun to race across Arabian wastes. Airplanes fly over the deserts. Electricity glows in the mosque at Mecca. And practically all the inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula, all these wandering tribes, are again united under a single master. His name is Abdul-Aziz ibn-Abdur Rahman ibn-Feisal ibn-Saud. He is usually called just ibn-Saud. He is the greatest figure in the Arab world, prophet, statesman, soldier, the strongest character among the 240,000,000 Moslems.

Trans-Jordan:

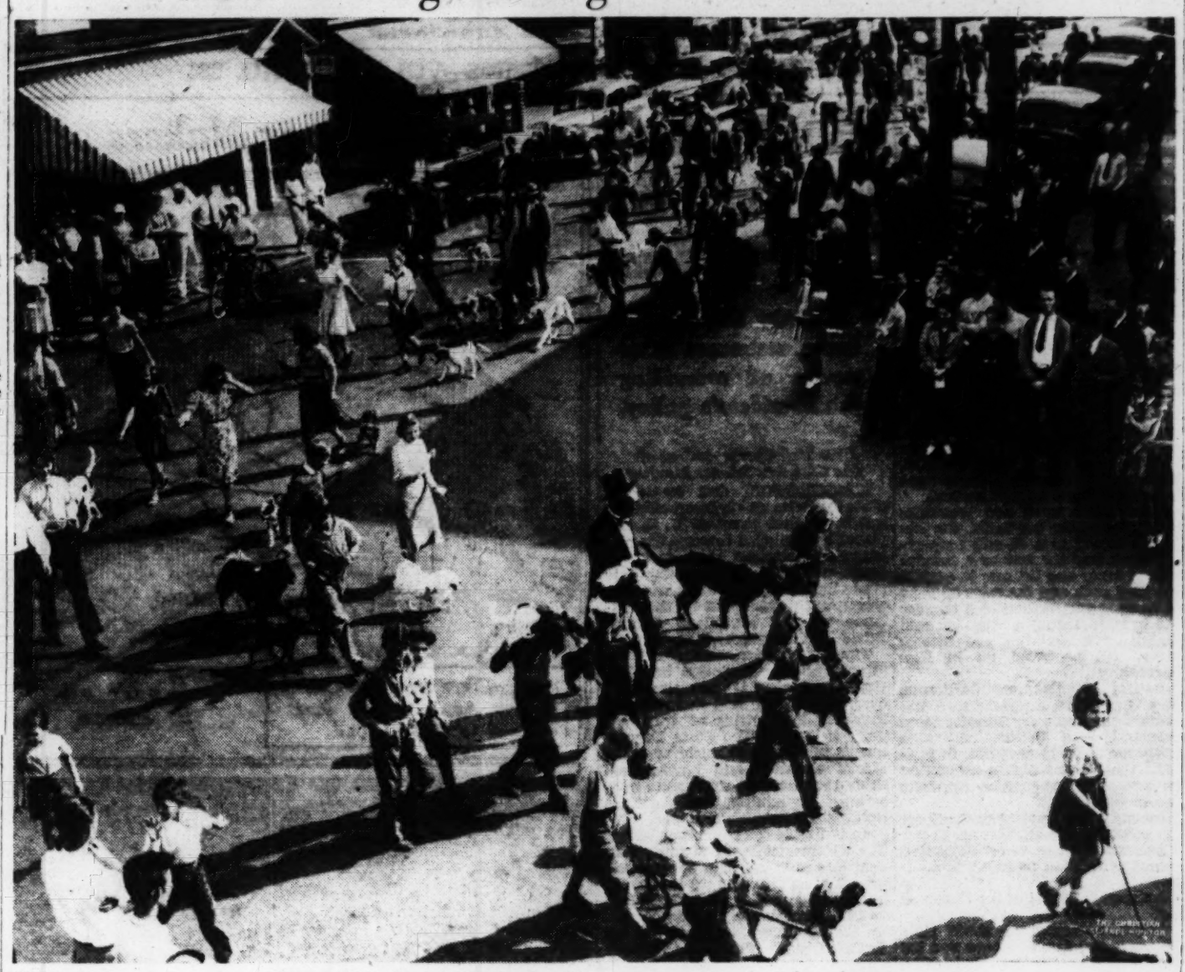
A straight line of 600 miles from Bagdad west across the desert to the port of Jaffa or to Haifa on the Mediterranean Sea passes through the little State of Trans-Jordan that forms the indispensable middle link in this vital international highway.

Even if the Suez Canal were closed Great Britain might keep in direct and rapid contact with India along the route, London, Gibraltar, Jaffa, Amman, Rutbah, Bagdad, Persian Gulf, India. Without any more road-making, a motor truck could go from the dock at Jaffa across Palestine, Trans-Jordan, and Iraq to the docks at Basra in 48 hours. Over this corridor passes the Imperial Airway, and through it runs the pipe line Mosul-Mediterranean Sea. It is probable that through it will eventually be constructed a railroad, direct from Haifa to Bagdad.

The capital, Amman, with 20,000 inhabitants, is a very new and very old city, lying at the foot of high hills. On the finest elevation is the palace of the ruler, Emir Abdullah, brother of the late Feisal. Both of these men, direct descendants of Mohammed, helped the Allies in their fight against the Turks and were rewarded with thrones.

Trans-Jordan contains about 16,220 square miles, which means it is almost as big as Vermont and New Hampshire together. It has 300,000 inhabitants, practically all of whom are Arabs. Most of them live in tents and cultivate the soil or tend flocks.

Parade of Virginia Dogs Goes Back 240 Years



Wide World

Fredericksburg Holds Its Annual Pageant and Dog Mart

Dog owners, young and old, parade their pets through the streets of the Virginia town at the opening of its traditional dog mart. As has been the custom since that early day when the first settlers made friendly overtures to the Indians, a dog show and auction of dogs are held. The garb of the owners ranges, it will be seen, from the "high hat" of the man in the central foreground to the boy in suspenders.

Reich Confines Polish Jews

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP)—Thousands of Polish Jews were held at German concentration points awaiting possible deportation to their homeland today while the Warsaw and Berlin Governments debated the meaning of a new Polish citizenship law.

Polish police estimated that 1,100 Jews, rounded up in swift night raids, had already been shipped to Poland through Schneidemühl. An unrevealed number was kept at Neu-Bentschen, another border town, by secret police. Additional thousands in secret police custody elsewhere were ready to be evicted if Polish-German negotiations should fail.

Poland has ordered that nationals living abroad must have their passports certified by consular offices or lose their right to re-enter Poland. Polish Jews believed the law, effective Oct. 30, might be an attempt to deprive Polish Jews abroad of their passports. Informed quarters said Germany feared many Poles would become public charges if refused revalidation stamps.

The Government estimated that 150,000 Poles live in Germany, of whom only a fraction are Jews.

["Energetic Polish intervention" against the deportations was announced by Poland. Warsaw reported negotiations were under way to stop the deportations from Germany and to allow those already expelled to take their property with them. The National Socialist drive was called a "misunderstanding" in authoritative Warsaw circles which, however, said Germany had thus far refused to accept the Polish view.]

Roundups continued in Vienna where black-uniformed SS guards, as the executive organ of the secret police, resumed combing the city's Jewish districts. The number taken into custody was estimated to exceed 2,000, about 500 of whom were Hungarian and Rumanian Jews. They were released later.

About 8,000 Polish Jews were estimated to live in Vienna, and it was held likely that those not repatriated might be taken to the Mauthausen concentration camp lately established in Upper Austria.

Women relatives said they were not told whether they would be allowed to follow their menfolk to Poland.

French Pretender's Son Is Warned By Police of Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (AP)—The newspaper Peuple said today the head of the Belgian State Police had warned the young Comte de Paris he would be "deprived of Belgian hospitality" if he repeated his flight to France on Oct. 21, when he issued a manifesto calling on France to restore the monarchy for "her salvation."

The Count, son of the Duc de Guise, pretender to the French throne, was born in Belgium and is barred under penalty of long imprisonment from the French soil his ancestors ruled. Nevertheless, he eluded detectives last week, handed a manifesto to newspapermen in a farmhouse near Paris, and returned quickly by plane to Belgium where he lives with his father. His declaration called the French Republican Government "powerless" and said "irresponsibilities" of Republican leaders had led France "to the brink of ruin."

Hungarians in U. S. Protest Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Cessation of "dangerous and emotional propaganda entering the United States from Czechoslovakia was demanded in a resolution passed here recently by American citizens of Hungarian descent.

Declaring their intention to uphold the American ideal of toleration toward all nationalities and maintain a strictly neutral attitude, the group said they could not remain silent in the face of Czech propaganda, which, by means of radio, the press, and by mass demonstration, is attempting to "disrupt and endanger the harmony . . . between national groups in America."

United Maritime Fishermen Urge Price Regulation

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 29 (CP)—A resolution urging the Dominion Government to set a minimum price on fish was passed at the ninth annual meeting of the United Maritime Fishermen.

Suggesting the resolution be amended by requesting the Government to set up a board to control fish prices was made by R. E. Finn, liberal member of Parliament for Halifax, who urged that the price be fixed in the same manner as western wheat values.

Importance of education as a means of rehabilitating Atlantic coast fishermen was stressed by Fisheries Minister J. E. Michaud, who suggested fishermen co-operate among themselves to reduce operating costs.

Reviewing contributions by the Government to the fishing industry, he said three cold storage plants would be constructed in the province to aid fishermen.

Italian Marriages Of State Celebrated

MUNICH, Oct. 29 (AP)—Prince Eugenio, Duke of Ancona, and Princess Lucia of Bourbon were married in civil and religious ceremonies today. In the civil ceremony Crown Prince Umberto of Italy was one of the witnesses.

The bridegroom is a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. His bride, who has been living in Munich, is a daughter of Duke Ferdinand of Calabria, head of the Neapolitan branch of the Bourbon family. Prince Eugenio is a naval officer and served on a warship which patrolled the Red Sea during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP)—Bruno Mussolini, second son of Premier Mussolini, was married today to Signorina Gina Ruberti, daughter of Prof. Guido Ruberti, theater critic and head of the Education Ministry's Division of Contemporary Art.

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Court Order Against Hague Starts Action on Many Fronts

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—Federal Judge William Clark's order restraining Mayor Frank Hague and other city officials from interfering with certain activities of the CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union and allied organizations, brought action today on many fronts.

Judge Clark, who as a Federal District Court Judge heard the injunction suit of the CIO and several co-plaintiffs against Mayor Hague and other Jersey City officials, said yesterday in Newark he would probably sign the injunction on Wednesday. The writ ordered an end to Jersey City "deportations" and restrained the officials from interfering with the CIO's right of speechmaking in public parks, distribution of leaflets on the streets, and carrying of placards.

Judge Clark said counsel for both sides would be summonded November 2 for argument on a permanent injunction.

In New York, Dean Spaulding Fraser, Morris Ernst and other lawyers for the plaintiffs announced they would apply to Judge Clark on Wednesday for permits to hold public meetings in Jersey City in a legal maneuver to bring to the fore the specific issues involved. The lawyers said the CIO and ACLU would bring a contempt of court action against the Jersey City officials if they ignored Judge Clark's ruling.

In another development last night, Col Hugh A. Kelly, Secretary to Gov. A. Harry Moore and Chairman of the Hudson County Veterans' Committee for Law and Order, announced a "mammoth demonstration" Sunday at the Jersey City Armory to protest a scheduled speech of Roger N. Baldwin, director of the ACLU, whom Mayor Hague listed at the top of his roll of leading "Communists."

Mr. Baldwin had been invited to speak at a public meeting Tuesday night.

Mr. Kelly said: "The veterans as a body are determined to stand behind Mayor Hague and the city officials in their determined stand to stop this red invasion."

Last night the Communist Party of Hudson County, which had been granted permits for three street meetings, was forced to call off the third because of what one speaker termed the "heckling of a hostile crowd."

GOP Finds Ammunition In Hague Injunction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29—The ruling by Judge William Clark, of the Federal Court in Newark on Thursday, restraining Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, from "deporting" committee of Industrial Organization agents from that place when they attempt to speak in public parks and streets has today injected "Haguesim" as one of the chief features of the political campaign in this State.

Political observers here saw the ruling as valuable campaign ammunition for W. Warren Barbour, Republican candidate for United States Senator and formerly a member of the upper house of Congress. The Clark ruling was perfectly timed, these observers held, coming at the end of a week in which Mr. Barbour raised the Hague issue and the question of alleged Works Progress Administration abuses.

In the meantime, William H. J. Ely, Democratic candidate, continued his broadsides at Mr. Barbour for the Republican candidate's refusal while a member of the United States Senate to go along with President Roosevelt's social welfare program.

The last few days have seen the Jersey campaign develop from a sluggish affair into one of enthusiasm. Until now, the Republicans have displayed a defeatist attitude, but there has been a sudden change. With Republican leaders fired with hope that Mr. Barbour can be put across with untiring efforts during the remaining days, a new spirit has been shown.

Turks Celebrate Modern Works Of Kemal's Regime

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 29 (AP)—Turkey today observed the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the regime of Kemal Ataturk. Guns on fortresses and warships saluted the occasion. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, and motor units paraded as a prelude to long processions of civilians. In the military display was the magnificent female cavalry unit of "Turkish Amazons."

The demonstrations, while scores of airplanes flew overhead, emphasized how much Turkey has been transformed since the breakdown of the Ottoman Empire.

Kemal's reforms have removed the veils from the faces of Turkish women, proscribed polygamy, and westernized the nation's dress. Compulsory education has been introduced. The use of Arabic was abolished and the Latin alphabet was adopted. Illiteracy is claimed to have been reduced from 98 per cent to 55 per cent. Turkish women are free to vote. Eighteen are members of Parliament and others have entered the professions.

Court Tests Sydney Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Federal Government's action, taken under Customs Act regulations, prohibiting the entry into Australia of 51 magazines, mostly American, featuring or emphasizing crime, sex, and obscenity, is being tested in the High Court. The ban was imposed in the interest of the youth of the community and mainly at the request of women's organizations.

The Federal administrators have stood firmly against representation by importers of the magazines that the ban is too sweeping and too harsh. Having failed with political pressure, one of the principal importers, the New South Wales Bookstall Company Ltd., has had resort to the highest legal tribunal to test the validity of the Federal Government's action.

Notice of intention to seek a declaration from the High Court on the subject has been served on the Federal authorities. A writ of summons will be sought questioning the validity of the section of the Customs Act under which the prohibition regulation was issued, and claiming that the regulation itself and the statutory rule made under it were ultra vires. One ground for the action is that the prohibition was made by an Acting-Minister for Customs, in the absence from Australia of the Minister himself.

A complaint that, in the application of the ban, there was direct discrimination against American publications was made by C. P. Ayers, Australian distributor for McFadden Publications of New York. He said that no English publications had been banned, although it was impossible to differentiate between a number of the American magazines on the black list and many English novelettes and magazines. Certain American magazines which had been banned could by no stretch of the imagination be classed as offensive, and some of them had been commended by high American police and public officials for their consistent policy in stressing the fact that crime did not pay.

Auckland Rejects Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Demands for censorship of books in New Zealand were rejected in a recent statement in Parliament by Walter Nash, Minister of Customs.

Long-standing apprehensions concerning some classes of American magazines brought into the country, culminating in a request of the New Zealand Library Association for a ban on certain magazines, were answered by Mr. Nash with the statement that the people had a right to read what books they liked.

He said that the Government follows the British policy of allowing the greatest possible liberty in the importation of literature, so long as it is neither obscene nor instrumental in advocating violence. This policy precludes any censorship of public thought, he said.

The effect on public morals of the importation of large numbers of certain classes of American magazines, generally described as "pulp" periodicals, has caused considerable discussion. Many of these magazines are back-dated and sold cheaply. Strong objections have been expressed to ganster and sex elements in such publications, and althought customs officials have power to prohibit entry of publications that go beyond a certain limit, some persons hold that this legal authority does not go far enough.

Mr. Nash said the Government believed it was far better to bring these things out in the open than to shut them up.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

A Shadow From the East: The Emergence of Mahomet and His Hordes of Followers Delayed the Progress of Christianity for 500 Years

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-fourth of 56 Articles

The student of the many types of faith and worship finds much food for thought in the geographical locations as well as in the mental conditions which have brought forth the great religions of the world. In the comparatively small territory between the Lebanon Mountains in the North and the Arabian Gulf in the South—a country including much desert waste—have sprung up three great religions, which have wrought momentous changes in the course of civilization.

The region known as Palestine was the stage upon which Judaism made its important contribution to the progress of humanity. From this stem sprang Christianity itself, which has become by far the most important link in the chain of human progress. Farther to the South, in a city set in the midst of the Arabian desert, emerged Mahomet, destined to become the founder of the religion of Islam, now numbering its adherents by hundreds of millions. This was the shadow from the East which, bursting into a tempest of hate, darkened the pathway of Christianity for a long period from the sixth century onward.

At Mecca, in Arabia, in A. D. 570, Mahomet was born of well-to-do parents. It is related that at the age of 13, this Arabian lad made a journey to Syria and was entertained at a Christian monastery. As he was a bright lad, one of the monks was especially attracted to him and, in the hope of converting him to Christianity, paid him special attention. The experience made a deep impression upon the youth, who was of a thoughtful, rather serious temperament.

Mahomet's Long Deliberations

In the following year Mahomet developed the habit of withdrawing from time to time to a cave outside Mecca for solitude, contemplation, and prayer. During these periods he became imbued with the desire to found a new religion. He was dissatisfied with certain of the idolatrous forms of worship which still clung to the observances of Christianity in the communities where he had been. Common display of statues of the saints in the churches and general image worship gave color to his views. His deliberations were carried on through a long period, for not until he had reached the age of twoscore did he undertake the enterprise which not only carried his name throughout the world, but has kept it as the name of an inspired Prophet of a religion whose adherents at present occupy much of the earth's surface.

Mahomet asserted that on one occasion during his retirement, the Angel Gabriel in a personal visit had urged him to establish a new religion that should be free from the materialism into which Christianity had fallen. He held as a result that while Judaism was, to be sure, from God, it had fulfilled its purpose; that likewise Christianity, which was in the main true, had also accomplished its mission and was about to disappear as a divine influence; that God had revealed to him, His Prophet, a divine wisdom which was final and everlasting.

Mahomet's first convert was his wife. A few of his kin also were won over; but the growth of his cause was so slow that in 10 years but a small group had become his adherents. A little later the situation suddenly changed and great numbers flocked to his standard. Thereupon the Prophet assumed supreme authority over all converts, organized them under military rules, and asserted that he had divine authority to punish with death any who should resist his authority.

Many Joined for Adventure

At first his ranks were swollen by thousands of marauders, and expeditions for the purpose of plunder were undertaken. Defeats were but temporary, and his followers were reassured by his declaration that these setbacks were but punishment for their sins, ordained by God. So appealing was the chance for adventure and a share in the plunder, that tens of thousands flocked to his army. Soon his followers numbered 150,000 warriors, fierce and fearless. The spirit of true religion was neither with him nor them. Power and plunder appeared to be the chief motives behind it all.

Gibbon, in his great historical work, paints an appealing picture of Mahomet. He says that this forceful character, as represented by his companions, was distinguished by great personal beauty. "Before he spoke, the orator engaged on his side the affections of a public or a private audience. They applauded his commanding presence, his majestic aspect, his piercing eye, his gracious smile, his flowing beard, his countenance that painted every sensation of the soul, and his gestures that enforced each expression of his tongue." He follows with a panegyric upon the Prophet which exalts him above all persons of that time. Gibbon manifestly was writing from the standpoint of the Arab followers of Mahomet.

It is not easy to reconcile many of the doctrines held by the Prophet with his career of blood and rapine, except on the ground of abject hypocrisy. However, he claimed to accept both the Old and New Testaments as coming from God. "He recognized Moses and Christ Jesus as sent of God. He writes in the Koran: "Verily, Christ Jesus, the son of Mary, is the apostle of God, and his word, which he conveyed unto Mary, and a Spirit proceeding from him: honourable in this world, and the world to come; and one of those who approach near to the presence of God." Mahomet declared himself the Comforter promised in John's Gospel.

Writings Collected in Koran

During the life of the Prophet his followers had no sacred book other than the Bible; but after his death many of his fragmentary writings were gathered into the volume known as the Koran, which has become the book of books to a vast number of persons. It is at most an incoherent mixture of ecstatic expressions of faith, assumed wisdom, and dogmatic assertions. Few Christians can read it with interest; none, with profit.

At first the followers of the Prophet were required to utter 50 prayers daily. Finding this irksome to his followers, he reduced the number to three, and prayer was observed morning, noon and night. And to this day the faithful followers of Mahomet turn toward their Sacred City thrice daily in what seems like earnest communion with the divine.

Many of the doctrines of Islam make for morality and righteousness. Friday is their Holy Day. Fasting is strictly adhered to. Use of intoxicants is forbidden. Income is tithed. The doctrines of resurrection and final judgment of each individual are adhered to. War against all non-followers is glorified; for, declared the Prophet, "The sword is the key of heaven and of hell: a drop of blood shed in the cause of God, a night spent in arms, is of more avail than two months of fasting and prayer!" The drop of blood should flow from the veins of other adherents to Christ's Christianity.

Following the death of Mahomet in 632, his followers, swarming in hostile array, overran Egypt and Asia Minor, putting to the sword all unbelievers. Constantinople was taken and many of its inhabitants put to death. The power of the Greek Church was broken and to a great extent the Cross of Christ was supplanted by the Crescent of Islam. The leader of these marauding hordes assumed the title of Mahomet II, who boasted that he would feed his horse on the Altar of St. Peter's Church in Rome. It seems that he might have made good his boast had not death overtaken him.

Strife Lasted 500 Years

A brief interval of quiet for the Christian peoples followed. But soon the forces of Islam were again afoot and much of the world was conquered by this implacable foe to the true people of God. The progress of Christianity was delayed for generations by this unholy movement, the chief purpose of which seemed to be to shed Christian blood. Their flag floated from the walls of Vienna. Portions of Asia, Egypt, most of Africa, and even Greece fell before the conquering armies of the Prophet. Spain was overrun, and their hordes hung like a threatening cloud over the northern parapets of the Pyrenees.

This state of strife and conquest went on for more than 500 years, during which the clock of Christian civilization was set far back. Alexandria, richest city of the world, great seat of learning, center of religion and culture, was mercilessly sacked. When the then head of Islam was told that its library contained priceless books and manuscripts, he replied, "Either what those books contain is in the Koran or it is not. If their contents are in the Koran, the books are useless. If not, the books are false and useless. Burn them." Thus did this scourge of Christianity wipe out documents which if preserved today might clarify many of the greatest questions which have confounded humanity.

The religion of Islam has persisted through the centuries and today has many millions of followers, especially among the brown and black races. It has borrowed many of its precepts from the teachings of Christianity, and in spite of the fanaticism which characterized its early adherents, it has developed tolerance toward both Jesus and Christians. In recent centuries it has, on the whole, been a force for good in holding in restraint a considerable proportion of the world's population. Their creed may be summarized in these words, "There is no God but Allah and Mahomet is His Prophet." Abraham is regarded as the Father of the Faithful, and Jesus is a Prophet, but secondary to Mahomet. Islam has its greatest hold in countries of Asia and Africa. It has but slight following in America.

Actors in Little Theaters Await Call of Big Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Like scouts from big-league baseball, who appear at sandlot and semi-pro game in quest of promising players, New York theater representatives are prospecting for dramatic talent in the amateur productions of many cities. Since Chicago has a large number of non-commercial stage groups, it is preparing for the visitor who may drop into the back row at any time to see how matters are progressing, and possibly to pick out a budding actor.

The Chicago Drama League recently sponsored a federation of little theater groups in metropolitan Chicago, which will put on a competitive tournament. According to Mrs. Paul Steinbrecher, President of the League, it is expected that New York producers will be "looking in." Chicago, she said, is looking forward to one of the best professional theater seasons this winter it has enjoyed in many years.

Having seen just enough people blossom into success from little theater casts to reach Hollywood or the legitimate stage, amateurs and semi-professionals are rehearsing several nights a week in their little halls or improvised theaters. Settlement houses, too, have their share of groups that play to the neighborhood.

Chicago actors and actresses are different from the usual type, it was pointed out. Besides the home folks, who will always and everywhere want to act just for the fun of it, there is also in Chicago a group of radio actors spending time during the day broadcasting dramatic skits for commercial companies and then working evenings in little theater casts to satisfy their ambition to act for audiences. Quite a number of them have come to Chicago from smaller places and are hoping some day for a big call.

A factor entering the little theater revival is the popularity of the hobby movement. Many people with leisure time because of the five-day week, were bound to chose the theater for their hobby. For another point, New York producers are looking to the little theater for talent, because of the dwindling of road companies, vaudeville stock companies, and travelling troupes to which they once went.

Producers go out to small halls where the home folks are putting on some play with perhaps one or two retired actresses assisting in the cast. The Chicago Mummers, for instance, have Ruthelma Stevens for their leading lady, who was formerly a member of the New York Theater Guild and later a Hollywood actress. The Mummers are working on the "Masque of Kings."

The Chicago Repertory Group has its own little theater seating about 200. This organization was awarded a "palm" last year for being the "only theater west of Broadway that is carrying out a policy devoted only to plays of social significance."

Rich Treasures Unearthed In North Carolina Mounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The North Carolina Archaeological Society, of which Harry T. Davis, Curator of the State Museum at Raleigh, is President, was able to review a record of definite accomplishments, at a recent meeting held here. This record dates back to 1933, since which time explorations have shed much light on North Carolina's "buried past."

It was during the summer of 1936, that the North Carolina Archaeological Society conducted the first exploration ever made in this State by a group of people living within its borders. The site was in Randolph County, near the town of Asheboro. On this spot, excavations were made which resulted in the finding of relics believed to have established it as the location of the Keyauwes Indian village which was visited by John Lawson in 1700. Trade beads, pipes, and other material comprised the group of articles recovered.

Work now is in progress on an ancient Indian mound, located in Montgomery County, on Little River. This mound was presented to the State in May, 1937, and excavation was begun the following September. Many interesting things already have been learned about the people who once lived here. As is often the case, it was learned, for example, that several structures had been built on the original foundations. One house, which was quite large, was rectangular in shape. The walls and roof of this house seem to have been of wood, this being unusual, but the final earth-covered roof conformed to the pattern of many other ancient structures. Pottery and stone artifacts have been found on this site.

The donors of this mound were Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Frutchey, of Mount Gilead. Besides the work being carried on there this year, an important research on Siouan sites in North Carolina has been conducted by the Archaeological Society. Collaborating with the Society and the University of North Carolina, the Indiana Historical Society presented a gift for the continuation of this work, carried forward by Joffe Coe, Edward Lowery and Thomas Field.

In 1936, a peculiar type of arrowhead, known as the Folsom point, was found in North Carolina, specimens being similar to those discovered in 1925, near Folsom, N. M.

Although it had been known for many years that North Carolina was rich in sites that might yield prehistoric treasures, it was not until recently that any real progress was made. Lack of funds proved the greatest obstacle.

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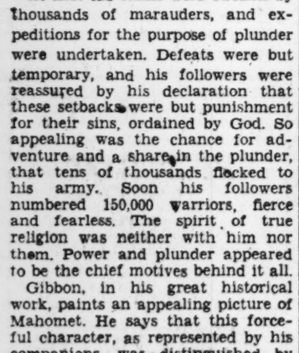

Knee-High to a Goose

Wide World

A Stripling Grooms a Champion

Bobbie Loescher of Los Angeles has only passed his second birthday, but that hasn't stopped him from attempting courageous feats, evidenced in his manly pose as he gets ready to get this 38-pound gander in fine shape for its competition at the Great Western Livestock Show.

Van Sweringen Art Auctioned

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—A four-day auction of antiques, art objects and home furnishings of the late M. J. and O. P. Van Sweringen, said to have been collected at an original cost of over $1,000,000, ended Oct. 28 with all articles sold for $89,287.50.

A plaster statue of a young boy which formerly stood at the edge of a swimming pool on the 477-acre Van Sweringen estate, was the last article brought under the hammer. It sold for $40.

Proceeds of the sale are to be applied on debts of the estate.

Mexico's Economic Front Shows Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Mexico for the Mexicans"
(National Affairs Continued)
Ninth of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

MEXICO, D. F.—On the economic front Mexico has suffered a consistent decline since the first of the year. High tariffs imposed in January heavily curtailed imports. The oil expropriation caused further flights of capital from the country and subsequent hoarding has caused a serious currency shortage. On this count, though the government has accused the "foreign capitalists" of embarrassing it by exporting funds, it is safe to say that at least an equal sum has been exported or hoarded by Mexican nationals.

The peso, which had been pegged at 3.60 to the dollar, began to fall after the expropriation and has recently been wavering at five to the dollar. That it has not tumbled lower is due to the government's intervention in the market and the expenditure of a reported $2,000,000 in an effort to hold it up. Whether such manipulation can continue much longer is doubtful.

Currency Shortage

The currency shortage has been partly met by the issuance of 12,000,000 pesos in unbacked paper money which is being distributed through the Agrarian and Ejidal Banks and by the Administration of National Petroleum. An unknown quantity of new silver pesos has also been coined. A loss of 65,000,000 pesos annually in direct oil taxes has been suffered and a parallel decline in taxes from other businesses which have been almost paralyzed for months.

The one bright spot in the contemporary picture is that after two bad agricultural years crops for this year are reported to be good. Corn, the basic food, is excellent, wheat is fair to good, rice is not sufficient to meet domestic needs, and beans are fair. Moreover business for August showed the first upturn in many months, which is believed to be due to the adjustment of merchants and industrialists to the changed conditions. A further upturn is expected, stimulated by the return late in August of the high import tariffs to 1937 levels.

Social Conditions

A survey of social conditions in the country reveals an extreme restlessness which is attributed to hunger. The high cost of foods during the past year and the simultaneous decline of employment and income, has created a serious condition in many parts of the country. The extent of this increase in living costs can be estimated by the jump in the price of beans from 18 centavos per kilo five years ago to 40 centavos today. Considering that beans and corn are the basic food of the masses, it is apparent that this is the class which has been the hardest hit.

Bandit uprisings throughout the country have been steadily increasing ever since the Cedillo revolt. They consist of small bands raiding haciendas and villages, and on several occasions attacking trains, and taking whatever is available for loot. Such uprisings are always barometers of trouble in Mexico and the present is no exception.

It is to such challenges then that Mexico's newly aroused nationalism must respond. If it can resist the pressure from within and without a unified Mexico may emerge. It has to its advantage a strong and inspiring leader and a capacity for suffering which is profound. It has to its disadvantage a lack of capital, markets which have been blocked, and a traditional apathy which may reject patriotism for the old isolation, and leave the problems to the politicians alone to decide.

Betty Kirk

Elephants in Oregon?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHLAND, Ore.—Huge bones and teeth, believed to be one of the most important pleistocene finds in western America, were unearthed just outside the city limits when a ditch was dug to lay drain tile.

Mammoth tusks of ivory, dark on the outside and white inside, a massive tooth and bones of several different creatures were found in what had been a bog. The specimens near the surface were not so well preserved but those in deeper ground were in excellent condition.

According to Dr. O. P. Avery, geologist of Los Angeles, Calif., the remains are from a group of elephants which were the last of these animals to survive in western America. It is expected that Dr. R. A. Stirton of the University of California, who is widely known as a student of ancient mammal life will make a more complete study of this new find.

California's Architect To Retire in 25th Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—George B. McDougall, California State architect since 1913 when he was appointed by then Gov. Hiram Johnson, will retire Nov. 1 under the State Employees Retirement Act.

A civil service examination to obtain a qualified architect for the post, will be held in November by the State Personnel Board.

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Gentlemen's and Boys' Suits
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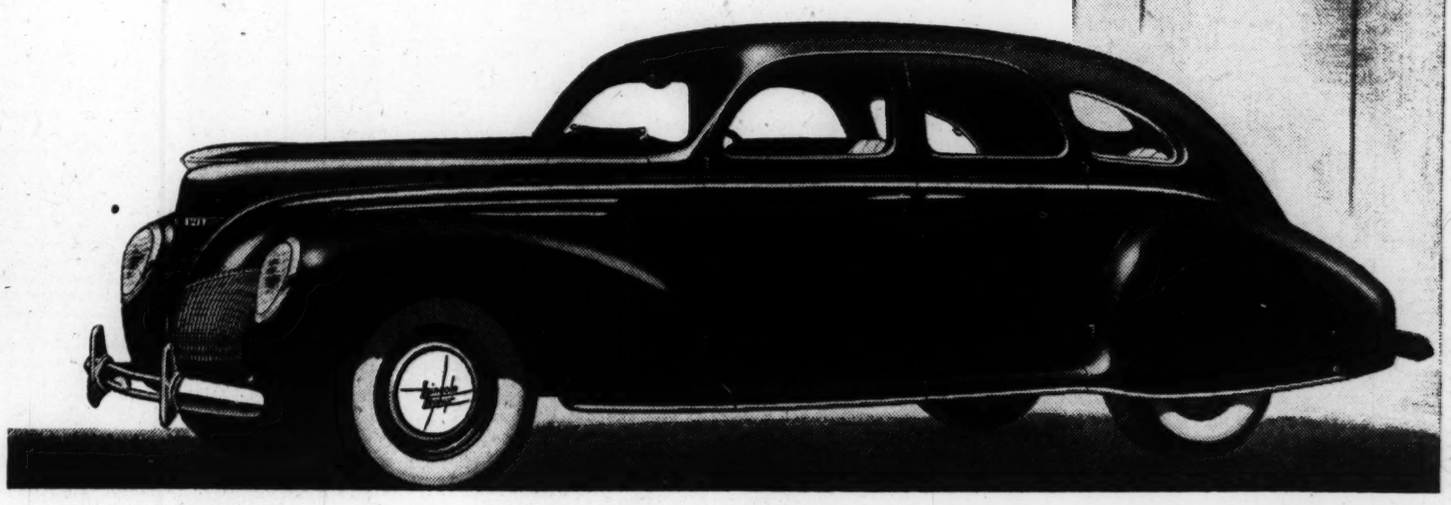
(Waterproof Materials)

The New
LINCOLN ZEPHYR
V-12
STYLE LEADER FOR 1939



THIS "TWELVE" . . . THE ONLY CAR OF ITS KIND

Three years ago the Lincoln Motor Company announced a car new in idea, appearance and performance—the 12-cylinder Lincoln-Zephyr. The public had not seen an automobile like it before. . . . The Lincoln-Zephyr for 1939 is still a new car. It is improved and refined. But the fundamental design which ushered in a new era of styling remains!

This year's Lincoln-Zephyr is more beautiful than ever before. Radiator grilles, set low, now sweep back vertically. Louvers are concealed. The sloping rear deck, keynote of Lincoln-Zephyr design, seems handsomer than ever. Here is the truly modern car!

But style alone does not make a motor car. What underlies the Lincoln-Zephyr's streamlined beauty? Many other distinctive features establish this decisively as a car apart . . . the brilliant performance, the trussed construction, the economy of operation.

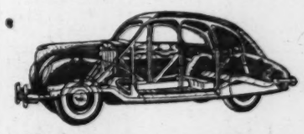
For beneath this outward beauty, in all closed types, is a framework of steel trusses—the famous "arch-bridge" construction. Body and frame are a rigid unit combining lightness and great strength.

A 12-cylinder engine in any medium-price car is unusual. The Lincoln-Zephyr V-type 12-cylinder engine has established its own standards of power, smoothness, flexibility. Its amazing record of 14 to 18 miles per gallon will still be causing comment when 1939 is over!

This year, the Lincoln-Zephyr has hydraulic brakes. They offer smooth, gentle stops under all conditions. . . . New this year, too, is the complete rubber-insulation of springs, axle assemblies and engine from the body-frame. Even greater quietness results in a car already quiet. . . . Interiors have been redesigned. Many new refinements are in evidence. Seats, again, have chair-height comfort.

Today more than 60,000 enthusiastic people own the Lincoln-Zephyr. The car for 1939 will continue to bring new joy—to give value beyond its medium price. Six body types, including two convertibles, Sedan and Coupe.

BENEATH ITS OUTWARD BEAUTY



A combination of features that makes it the only car of its kind.

1. Unit-body-and-frame—steel panels welded to steel trusses.
2. V-type 12-cylinder engine—smooth, quiet power.
3. 14 to 18 miles to the gallon.
4. High power-to-weight ratio—low center of gravity.
5. Comfort for six—passengers "amidships"—high visibility.
6. Hydraulic brakes.

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Tokyo Foreign Ministry Goes To Expert in Chinese Affairs

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, who in the past has counseled moderation in Chinese affairs, has been renamed to the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Arita succeeds Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, who resigned from the Konoye Cabinet Sept. 29. General Ugaki had differed with the army leaders over the Empire's policy in China.

During the interim, Premier Fumimaro Konoye had acted as his own Foreign Minister. Mr. Arita, one of Japan's best known career diplomats, was Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Ex-Premier Koki Hirota in 1936-37 and during General Ugaki's tenure Mr. Arita served as a special adviser on foreign affairs.

It was understood that his wide experience in Chinese affairs was the main reason for his appointment today by Prince Konoye, but actually Mr. Arita will not have a deciding voice in policy in China where Japan's militarists are in control.

In addition the Cabinet announced appointment of Yoshiaki Hatta, former Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway, as Overseas Minister.

Chinese Unity Urged

CHUNGKING, China, Oct 29 (AP)—The National People's Political Assembly opened its second quarterly session yesterday with a one-hour meeting in which Lin Sen, Chairman of the Nationalist Government, urged spiritual unity for eventual victory over the Japanese.

The Council also received a message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The message said that the further the Japanese advanced the more of their troops would be needed for policing behind the fronts.

"As long as the war lasts our resistance and union will increase," the Generalissimo added. "In this, our hour of difficulty, we will use our best efforts to continue the spirit of the last congress (of the Council), not to disappoint you but to fulfill your wishes."

The Council telegraphed the Chinese Army that "under leadership of the Generalissimo we urge your constant resistance. . . . We wish you to follow the leadership of the High Command while we organize economic resources behind the front."

Chairman Lin Sen, expressing hope foreign powers would give China assistance, declared other nations should realize that an independent China, with a centuries-old civilization, was a bulwark of world peace.

In his massage Chiang Kai-shek said:

"I am too busy at the front to come to this meeting. We depend on unity to win and eventually to build a new China. Plainly speaking, it will be hard for us to fight, but Japan's financial condition is weak.

"Their losses were heavy in the Hankow drive, and the more (troops) they use in garrisoning, the less they have for active duty. We must never give up the fight."

The Council session, to be continued for 10 days, was attended by 170 delegates who may formulate new national policies.

A Foreign Office spokesman called Japanese "peace terms" as reported from Tokyo by a German news agency "apparently the result of wishful thinking on the part of Peiping puppets."

"If the Japanese sincerely want peace, they can come out openly or through mediators, but the terms must be reasonable."

The reported terms, regarded in some quarters as a Japanese trial balloon, provided that China's national leadership must be surrendered by Chiang to Wang Ching-wei, present Deputy Nationalist Party Leader.

Other provisions were: First, close Chinese-Japanese economic co-operation; second, incorporation of South China under the new Japanese-dominated government of Central China; third, payment to Japan for war damages; and fourth, cessation of anti-Japanese activities in China.

Tokyo Holds Victory Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 29—Tokyo started a week of celebrating the fall of Hankow with typically Japanese thoroughness and organization.

A rare public appearance of the Emperor and Empress, each carrying lanterns, stirred the cheers of hundreds of thousands of their subjects in the celebration.

Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako stood for nearly half an hour on the Nijubashi bridge crossing the moat around the Imperial Palace.

The paraders, among whom were uniformed school children under the guidance of frock-coated teachers, and prominent citizens began the march with flags to the Imperial Palace and the War and Navy Ministries, and other Government buildings, and tumultuous shouts of "Banzai" were heard all over the city during the day and evening.

After dark the celebration became more colorful and picturesque as thousands of Japanese lanterns appeared on the streets, their soft light being more effective because Tokyo streets are dimmer than those of most large capitals.

What especially impressed observers was the efficiency in drawing people of all classes and all ages from infants to Russo-Japanese war veterans into the demonstration. No child seemed too young or poor not to have its flag and lantern.

While Tokyo assumed a holiday aspect the exuberance which marked the Armistice celebrations of the victorious countries in 1918 was absent, since it is generally realized that the fall of Hankow does not mean the end of the war and its attendant deprivations.

Any hopes in this connection were banished when Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Minister of War, declared after news of the capture of Hankow, "The conflict has just started. The fall of Hankow should not relax the people's minds."

However it is the consensus of informed Japanese opinion that the heaviest fighting has ended since it is believed here that the Chinese troops are too demoralized to offer much resistance if the Japanese forces push southward along the Canton-Hankow railway, endeavoring to drive Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from rich Hunan Province into the mountainous southwest.

Moderate Japanese also find cause for satisfaction that the occupations of Canton and Hankow were unattended by any grave incidents affecting foreign lives and property.

This curcumstance, besides recognition abroad, every evidence of which is eagerly here, that the Japanese military effort has won substantial success, is expected to forestall any attempt to intervene in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The Japanese press today is full of enthusiastic speculations about the amount of Chinese natural wealth, especially iron and cotton now at Japan's disposal.

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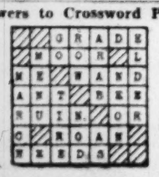
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



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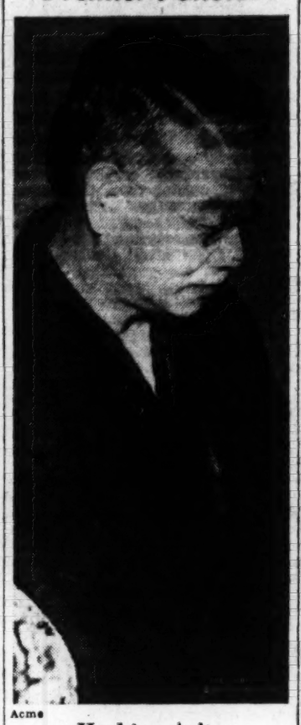
Premier's Choice



Acme

Hachiro Arita

Returns to Post of Foreign Minister in Japanese Cabinet.

British Labor Credits Beneš In Peace Saving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—The Labor Party's new statement on Foreign Policy, which among other things criticizes the Prime Minister's actions as having failed to achieve a strong peace, has apparently evoked a favorable reaction only among dissident Conservatives.

However, in those sections where the opposition to the present Government policy was already visible, there has been sufficient approval of the new Labor statement as to raise the possibility of discussing a joint Opposition. Should this develop it would unite Labor with a number of independent Liberals and a certain number of restive Conservatives.

Although some of the Government's more outspoken critics are still toying with the idea of a united Opposition, it is significant that the position of Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, has not yet been made clear. Mr. Eden, in a speech in London yesterday, urged the "co-operation of all parties." But he would certainly find it difficult to end his association with the Conservative Party to which he owes his advancement.

The negotiations which are now in progress concern questions of home as well as foreign politics, but it is strongly denied that there is any intention of forming a "popular front." It is presumed that if negotiations succeed (which isn't yet certain) there would be an arrangement to avoid split votes in future by and general elections.

The Labor Party manifesto demanded defense and supply ministries, heavier taxation on large incomes, national control and ownership of key industries, intensified food production and extension of trade with the British Commonwealth, the United States and other democratic friendly countries.

It accused the Government of reducing the League of Nations to impotence, shattering collective security and bringing the country to the brink of war, and said that former President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia and not Premier Chamberlain had staved off war in the September crisis.

Film Federation To Pool Archives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Formation of an International Federation of Film Archives to facilitate preservation of important films was announced by John Hay Whitney, President of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, Oct. 29.

Charter members of the Federation are the Cinematheque Francaise, Paris; Reichsfilmarchiv, Berlin; National Film Library, London, and the Museum of Modern Art Film Library in New York City. The Federation will be open to recognized private, semiofficial, and national film libraries.

The Federation will develop closer co-operation among film archives of member conutries in order that the greatest possible use may be made of historical, educational, and artistic films of all countries for noncommercial purposes.

The Federation headquarters are in Paris.

Invoking of U. S. Neutrality Depends on China's Stability

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The formal arrival of a new Chinese Ambassador coincides here with increasingly plausible rumors of impending application of the Neutrality Act to the Far Eastern war between China and Japan.

Dr. Hu Shih made his official call on the President yesterday afternoon. He thanked Mr. Roosevelt warmly for his expressions of devotion to the doctrines of "international order based on justice and peace." He then received the press at his new Embassy telling them that China would go on resisting the Japanese invasion until ultimately Japan is exhausted.

This last statement is understood to be the key to American action. No immediate step will be taken until it is clear whether China will be able to keep up the struggle. A Chinese military collapse now would make it virtually impossible to declare the existence of a war when such a fact has been denied officially throughout all the period of hostilities up to the present.

Depends on China's Strength

However, if China is able to keep up resistance and keep an independent government organization alive and active in the Chinese hinterland the situation will be different. The Neutrality Act has not been invoked up until the present for several reasons, of which the most important has been that it would shut off American munitions supplies to China while leaving essential raw materials available to Japan.

So long as China could get supplies by way of Hong Kong and Canton there was a valid reason for avoiding the Neutrality Act, regardless of the fact that more American munitions went to Japan than to China. Chinese observers considered that the presence of the "Made in U. S. A." mark behind the Chinese lines was of important moral encouragement.

War Declaration Awaited

With the fall of Canton the situation changes abruptly. Only negligible American munitions could reach China. The quantity would be even more restricted if France accedes to Japan's latest demand that it close the railroads from Indo-China to Yunnanfu. Application of the Neutrality Act would therefore make no practical difference to China while it would end any question of American munitions to Japan.

A formal Chinese declaration of war against Japan would probably help the State Department over the embarrassment of applying the act at this somewhat late date. The whole matter is still very much in the "if" stage, but the line of thinking is in the direction indicated of invocation of the Neutrality Act.

Dewey Cites Data to Refute Lehman Boast of Farm Gains

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 29—Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee for Governor, is heading south today to speak with John Lord O'Brian and Edward Corsi, senatorial candidates; Arthur V. McDermott, candidate for Attorney General, and William F. Bleakley, 1936 gubernatorial candidate, at a big rally in White Plains.

The Republican swing southward from up-state New York is regarded as the most important feature of their campaign, since the election of the ticket will depend upon the number of votes it can take away from Democrats down-state. The Westchester rally is aimed at giving Mr. Dewey a vote in that county which will approach the 5,600 plurality Mr. Bleakley got there two years ago.

All leading county and local candidates, including Miss Jane Todd, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee and candidate for re-election to the Assembly, will be on the speakers' platform.

Mr. Dewey centered the last phase of his up-state campaign on Oct. 28 on the milk and good roads issues. He charged that Governor Lehman was trying to make political capital out of both problems and was taking credit for legislation written into the Rogers-Allen Law on the milk-bargaining agreement between farmers and distributors.

This agreement was inspired by the farmers themselves and enacted into law by a Republican Legislature, he held.

"The Governor should know that farm measures now on the statute books represent that part of the program of farm organization which was not killed by the Democratic Senate or vetoed by the Governor himself," he declared.

Dewey Cites Figures

Governor Lehman, he said, had "proudly announced" that in the last six years the income of New York State farmers had increased from $191,000,000 in 1932 to $312,000,000 in 1937, an increase of 63 per cent.

"The entire national cash income from farm marketings as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture went up from $4,300,000,000 in 1932 to $8,500,000,000 in 1937," he continued. "What does this mean? Just a little figuring and we find that while the income of the farmer in New York State was going up 63 per cent, the income of the farmer in the rest of the country was going up 99 per cent. Let the Governor take a bow on that.

"If New York's farm income had gone up as much as the farm income of the rest of the country, New York farmers would have had $68,000,000 more to spend in 1937. Let the Governor take a bow on that. . . . The farmer's cash income may increase, but that does not mean his profits have increased. Sometimes cash income may go up while profits go down. That has been happening to the farmers of this State within the past year. . . ."

Mr. Dewey then turned to the good roads issue, saying he was "shocked" at the condition he found the highways over which he traveled from Elmira to Binghamton.

Highway Problem

"Right now more than 3,000 miles of our State highway system are going to rack and ruin, he declared. "They're letting the roads go to pot. The condition of the State highway system presents an inexcusable picture of constantly-growing decay. The State's capital investment of $500,000,000 in highways is wasting away. . . .

"For years the Republican Party has been fighting for more and better highways. For years we have warned of a mounting toll both of life and property. The Republican Party is pledged to the proper upkeep, development, and extension of the State highway system to meet present-day traffic demands. . . .

"During the next State Administration we shall undertake to meet and solve the problems which have grown up during the past six years. I pledge myself to attack these problems with the same vigor I have given to the interests of the people of New York City during the last eight years. We shall have a revival of farm prosperity and farm purchasing power in New York State and through a revival of prosperity on the farm and of prosperity in business, we shall achieve a revival of employment.

Pledges to Labor

"We shall fight for advancement of the cause of labor and for advancement of the merit system and civil-service in the State.

"We shall fight to cut out the red tape and inefficiency which entangles the administration of our unemployment insurance law.

"We shall fight for low-cost housing that is real low-cost. We shall bring life to the government of our State."

Mr. Dewey's address here was in a big industrial community set down in some of the richest farming country in New York.

Vote Round-Up in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Bidders for public office will converge on New York City in force next week for the last 10 days of the vote roundup, with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Thomas E. Dewey heading their respective Democratic and Republican forces.

A big American Labor Party rally at Madison Square Garden on Monday night will start the proceedings. Alex Rose, State Executive Secretary and Campaign Director, today called upon his Party adherents to make good his prediction that the laborites will poll 500,000 votes in New York City. He said that "enthusiastic reports" from local district organizations and affiliated trade unions indicated "a tremendous and spontaneous response" to the call for the Madison Square Garden rally and that assurances were that they would pack the Arena.

William S. Wilson, President of Local 51 of the Printing Pressmen's Union, and American Federation of Labor affiliate, will be Chairman. Governor Lehman, Charles Poletti, Democratic candidate for lieutenant Governor; Senator Wagner and James M. Mead, Senatorial candidates, will speak. Among the others who will address the meeting will be Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; Luigi Antonini, Labor Party State Chairman, Mr. Rose and B. Charney Vladeck, Member of the City Council.

The Labor Party ticket is the same as that of the Democrats save that its candidate for Attorney General is Joseph V. O'Leary and for Comptroller Langdon W. Post, whereas the Democrats renominated John J. Bennett, Jr., for Attorney General and Morris S. Tremaine for Comptroller.

The American Labor Party rally will be the only political meeting held at Madison Square Garden this year, the Garden having been reserved for the National Horse Show during the wind up of the campaign.

Governor Lehman will have New York City to himself on Monday and Tuesday as Mr. Dewey returns to Syracuse and Buffalo.

The Governor will end his bid for votes on Friday night in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn and Saturday at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. Dewey's schedule calls for addresses in the Bronx and Harlem on Nov. 2; at the Manhattan Opera House and the Bronx on Nov. 3; in Queens on Nov. 4 and in Westchester and possibly in Brooklyn on Nov. 5.

One of the highlights of political developments here today was a letter from H. Eliot Kaplan, Executive Secretary and Counsel to the Civil Service Reform Association, commending Governor Lehman for his attitude toward the merit system. The letter, which was made public by the Lehman-Poletti Independent Citizens' Committee, followed an attack by Mr. Dewey on the Democratic Civil Service record on Thursday.

"Your record on civil service over the last eight years has been so outstandingly good that I could not let this opportunity go without expressing my personal view that that record deserves the public's gratitude," Mr. Kaplan told the Governor.

"My experience throughout the country with the extension and enforcement of the merit system has made me realize more than ever the necessity for the merit system to help make democracy work. The attitude of the executive toward the merit system is generally a good test of his real desire for good government. Most governors and mayors do not hesitate giving lip service to the merit system. You, however, by your own deeds and action have shown a real devotion to it.

"I would be false to the friends of the merit system and utterly lacking a sense of fairness if I did not call attention to your civil service record and let it speak for itself."

China's New Envoy

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Hu Shih

Professor, poet, and author, begins duties at Washington.

Conference Held On the Merger Of Church Groups

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The first official conference looking toward organic union of the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in the United States was held yesterday—a meeting of Commissions representing the two organizations.

The commissions were not authorized to complete any agreement, but drafted recommendations to be placed before governing bodies of both churches.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Welch of Louisville, Ky., moderator of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., and member of the Presbyterian Commission, said the Commission "took a stronger stand looking toward organic union of the two churches than ever has been attained before in negotiations which have extended over a great many years."

The Rt. Rev. E. L. Parsons of San Francisco, Episcopal Bishop of California, said the Commissions had "canvassed various proposals by which we could approach the unity we want to achieve."

Among the recommendations were:

1. That "inasmuch as the conferring churches appeal to the same scriptures and profess the same creeds, appropriate measures be taken to secure, on a regular basis approved by the authorities concerned, the mutual admission to pulpits, as occasion serves, of the ministers of either communion. . . ."

2. That "means be sought to recognize and place under a general rule measures by which communicant members of either communion at home or abroad" may be welcomed to communion in the other church.

3. That "from time to time delegations be invited to bring greetings and information from one church to another, in formal assembly, thus expressing fraternal recognition and conveying friendly encouragement in Christ."

4. That, "in order to foster the spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy between the churches, their clergy, candidates for the ministry and laity be encouraged to seek opportunities of forming a better acquaintance with each other, of studying in either communion the history and genius of the other, and of co-operating in public service and in theological seminaries by exchange professors."

5. That "conferences and negotiations shall continue until organic unity is achieved, reports being made regularly to the governing bodies of the two churches."

The conference followed formal action to consider eventual union, taken by the Episcopal Church at its triennial general convention in Cincinnati last October and by the annual Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia last May.

Rochester Seeks Channel Dredging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With plans for a new 15-foot channel in the lower Genesee River approved by United States Army Engineers, Rochester looked forward to development of its Lake Ontario harbor on a scale that would make it a major contender for lower lakes shipping.

The channel plan, submitted by Harold S. W. MacFarlin, Rochester Commerce Commissioner, calls for dredging the river from the lake three miles upstream, and reclamation of adjacent marshes as a turning basin for lake vessels now unable to navigatie the river. Under the plan, the Government would dredge and maintain the channel, while the City would expand pier facilities.

Plans must be submitted to the Rivers and Harbors Commission and then be acted upon by Congress. The proposal, Mr. MacFarlin said, would take care of Rochester shipping for several years, even if completion of the St. Lawrence Waterway should increase freighter traffic on Lake Ontario.

What? Fewer Brooms?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here's one for housewives to explain:

The census bureau says that the demand for brooms declined 14 per cent between 1935 and 1937.

GOP Paper Defends Lehman From 'Innuendo' of Dewey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman entered upon his final day's canvass of up-state territory in his campaign for re-election today with a scathing appraisal of the criticism of Thomas E. Dewey, his Republican opponent, that he was a "Bookkeeper Governor." It was in the form of "a lesson in State finances," and Mr. Lehman had the rapt attention of a crowded convention hall audience here Oct. 28 for his description of "what it means to balance the budget honestly, openly, and without juggling."

The Democratic Governor has before now criticized Mr. Dewey's willingness to quit his four-year New York County Prosecutor's job after a bare nine months, but is continuing to ignore his opponent's charge that Mr. Lehman is only the respectable front for State-wide political corruption. The attack has had repercussion in the Frank E. Gannett newspaper, the Utica Daily Press, acclaiming the Governor for his "independent, honorable, and fair" leadership and deploring Mr. Dewey's "pot-and-kettle argument" as a point overplayed and inconsistent with the record of past Republican leadership in the State.

GOP Wheelhorse

Mr. Gannett, it will be recalled, is a Republican wheelhorse in New York State and more than once the Republican gubernatorial nomination has been offered to him. Mr. Gannett was not on the platform when Mr. Dewey and other Republican candidates spoke in Rochester last week, however, his absence being explained by the fact he was speaking for the Republican ticket in Indiana. He took no personal responsibility for the editorial, saying he allowed his editors "autonomy and freedom of speech."

The editorial declares that at the Saratoga convention which nominated Mr. Dewey, upstate Republicans were ignored to the extent that a substantial group of county chairmen felt obliged to protest.

"That might be regarded as an internal affair that concerned the Party more than it did the public," the Utica Daily Press continues, "but when a candidate for Governor finally presents himself to the people, they acquire an interest in the proceedings. From that standpoint, it is proper to say that a fairly general feeling exists that Mr. Dewey may be overplaying his hand in trying to spread the racket-busting technique all over the State.

Defense of Lehman

"Reference is made to his recent speeches which by implication and innuendo endeavor to involve Governor Lehman in some of the machinations of local politics. That strikes the average man as being unfair and unjustified. Governor Lehman has not claimed to be a superman, but he is entitled to say that he has been an honest, hardworking, capable and human official. He has handled the State's finances skillfully during an extremely difficult period and has kept New York's part of the administration of relief decent.

"He has been courageous enough to disagree with his own Party leadership upon occasion. In other words, he has been dependable, honorable, and fair.

"Upstaters who were somewhat indifferent to the ins and outs of metropolitan politics questioned the wisdom of trying to smear a good Governor.

"The pot-and-kettle argument loses force when overplayed, also it may be inconsistent. Hasn't Mr. Dewey ever heard of the days when Bill Barnes ruled Albany for the GOP?"

Mr. Lehman in his address here essayed to give an elementary lesson in state finance to Mr. Dewey, declaring he was glad to be known as a "bookkeeping Governor."

"Employment for millions of people, the development of a humane social system and even the stability of government are dependent on sound finance," he declared.

"It is only because we in this State have had a sound financial policy, honestly administered, that we have been able during the years of the depression to extend our enlightened and humane services, balance the budget and, at the same time, pay off a deficit of nearly $100,000,000."

His opponent's comments on the budget, the Governor continued, were those of one who "does not know the facts of which he speaks." He then reviewed figures since he took office in 1933 to show that in four of the five years of his governorship revenues had exceeded expenditures to apply against the $95,000,000 deficit he inherited, so that receipts for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1938, were "enough to wipe out the last remaining balance of the accumulated deficit and to leave an accumulated surplus of $6,469,329.

Not Paper Surplus

"Let me tell Mr. Dewey," the Governor stressed, "that the wiping out of the deficit of approximately $100,000,000 was made possible only because we collected $100,000,000 more than we spent. This surplus is not on paper.

"Let me tell him that all receipts of the general fund are in cash and that the surplus on June 30, 1938, was in cash. We have not dealt in bookkeeping entries. We have not dealt in I. O. U.'s."

"We have dealt in cash, furthermore, no payments were held over at the end of the fiscal year, 1938."

The Governor made shorter work of the second charge of his opponent that the State debt has increased by $200,000,000 since Mr. Lehman took office as a "misleading" figure that was "wrong by just $137,000,000."

"Now a misstatement of $137,000,000 may not seem very important to Mr. Dewey," the Governor said. "It does to me. But then, I am only a businessman who now is Governor of the State. I have had to scratch around pretty hard to find money to pay the bills of the State and to liquidate the deficit during six difficult years. An error of $137,000,000 in any man's statement looks pretty big to me."

Credit at Peak

As for Mr. Dewey's charge that "bookkeeping devices" had been resorted to in the balance of the budget which any bank would have questioned if used by a corporation, the Governor stressed that the obligations of the State were largely bought by banks.

"The indisputable fact," he said to immense applause, "is that the credit of the State of New York is as high, if not higher, than that of any political unit in the world, not even excepting the United States Government.

"The banks have confidence in the securities of the State because they know there has been an honest effort made to keep our expenditures well wthin our income; that we have not feared to levy taxes when necessary to meet our obligations and balance the budget; that every step we have taken in the financing of the State has been frankly, openly, and honestly disclosed in the public records of the State, which are available to anyone, even to Mr. Dewey."

Court Restrains Dayton Board From Closing Public Schools

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 29 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge Null M. Hodapp today issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting the Dayton Board of Education from closing the city's schools to 34,000 students.

The Board was ordered to open its doors as usual Monday and to continue operations pending a hearing on a permanent injunction to prevent closing. The petition was filed by Richard Withrow, the only dissenting member of the Board which ordered the closing because of a bare treasury and a $61,000 deficit.

Mr. Withrow said the closing order "is unnecessary at this time," he added the closing would leave the question of teacher's contracts in the air.

Already critical of what he termed "the frills and furbelows of modern education," Mr. Withrow asserted the action "looked too much like a move to force the public to vote on the two-mill levy."

N. A. Spayd, Chairman of a committee campaigning for the proposed five-year levy designed to raise raise $500,000 annually, denied Mr. Withrow's statement. The levy, which would not provide funds for this year, will require a 65 per cent majority for approval.

Gov. Martin L. Davey refused to comment until after the elections on the group's request yesterday for a special session of the Legislature. He described Dayton as "the only large city in the state that has not levied additional taxes for its schools."

City school authorities hold that the question of reopening the schools before next January depends on prompt receipt of the school district's quarterly $240,000 share of State funds Dec. 3. However, the payment is in the form of certificates of indebtedness of the State Foundation School Program and declining tax revenues have caused a $17,000,000 deficit in the fund, decreasing the marketability of the notes.

Dr. David Sutton, Finance Director of the State Department of Education, predicted that the Legislature would not "let the schools down" and said re-enactment of liquid fuel and cigarette taxes or appropriation of sales tax funds to schools for 1939 would enable school districts to sell notes in anticipation of the State grants.

If this were not done, Dr. Sutton warned, banks would be slow to purchase the notes. Both candidates for Governor in the November election have promised to put the Foundation program on a solvent basis.

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Will Balkans Be Germany's Preserve?

Tour of Trade Minister nets credit pact with Turkey and closer ties with Yugoslavia.

Control over Czech trade removes rival — Gains in Balkans to ease drive in Latin America.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—It appears to have been no coincidence that the German Minister of Economics, Herr Walter Funk, was touring the Balkan capitals during the same days when Czechoslovakia was being partitioned. Not the least of the gains to Germany from the Munich agreement was the improvement of its economic position in the Balkans, and Herr Funk set off without delay to make the most of his Government's powerful new political and economic weapons.

Immediate results of the tour have included a trade agreement with Turkey, including a credit of 150,000,000 marks (about $60,000,000), which Ankara will partly use for purchase of munitions, and a trade pact with Yugoslavia, including establishment of a "clearing" system. A 100,000,000 mark credit to Greece is reported under consideration.

Two years ago, Herr Funk's predecessor, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, made a similar tour of the Balkans. During those two years, Germany's position has improved to a greater extent than most observers would have believed possible. The Reich has completely rid itself of its most serious trade rival in these countries, Czechoslovakia, and has extracted remarkable concessions from its western imperial rivals, France and England.

Invitations to Berlin Extended

Herr Funk was able to make proposals in Belgrade, Ankara, and Sofia, in full confidence that his country now holds the upper hand, and can virtually dictate terms of trade and credit agreements to all the smaller countries of Central and Eastern Europe who must now deal with Germany. He asked, and probably obtained, barter agreements extending over a period of years. He was able to show that Prague had come entirely under the German economic system, and that England and France were no longer likely to poach upon Germany's economic preserves.

Such factors were behind his invitation to the Economic Ministers of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Turkey to visit Berlin to see what the Third Reich has to offer toward what Herr Funk expressed as an arrangement in which Germany could find all its raw materials in the Balkan states and the Balkans in turn, a complete outlet for their products.

Even before Munich, Germany had established a strong economic and trade position in the Balkans, because of three factors: These are its geographic nearness; a network of clearing and payment agreements, fitting into the foreign exchange restrictions and closed economy of Balkan countries, and the fact that Germany is a large supplier of manufactured goods and an importer of foodstuffs and raw materials.

But Czechoslovakia was a constant source of irritation, because this little manufacturing country offered an alternative source of supply at sharply competitive prices. Now that Czechoslovakia has been broken up, and that its manufacturing industries have become virtually a part of the German system, Germany is in an ideal position to dictate terms upon which these countries must do business with it. Herr Funk outlined schemes for including all Central and Eastern European countries in a vast network of clearing agreements to the exclusion of other industrial countries.

Permanent Market Offered

Herr Funk almost openly declared his Government's conviction that the Balkans have become a closed trade preserve. He could point out that after England and France refused to fight for Czechoslovakia, they would hardly fight for any other Balkan issue. He could repeat the argument, used so effectively before, that Germany alone is in a position to provide a permanent market for foodstuffs and raw materials, to enter into agreements to purchase fixed quantities of goods over a period of years at fixed prices, because Germany alone has absolutely stabilized its price structure.

The agreements which Herr Funk made at Ankara, Sofia, and Belgrade are only the beginning of Germany's drive for economic and trade domination in all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. He and his assistants may be expected to make frequent trips to all the Balkan capitals now, completing at their leisure a large measure of control over the industrial, financial, agricultural, and military systems of this area. War ministries, central banks, and agricultural cooperatives have begun to accept German advisers, who may be relied upon to exclude as completely as possible anything but German goods.

For a few years, competent observers expect the pressure of German competition in other areas, such as South America, to be reduced, since their new preserve in Central Europe will keep the Germans busy for some time. Economic activity and total production in Southeastern Europe appears likely to increase, financed partly by expropriation of Jewish and foreign capital. But the standard of living, either in Balkan countries or in Germany itself, cannot be raised so easily. And the German people can develop their new preserve only by working long hours and by living at very modest levels.

Wiener Schnitzel Periled by Unification

By the Associated Press

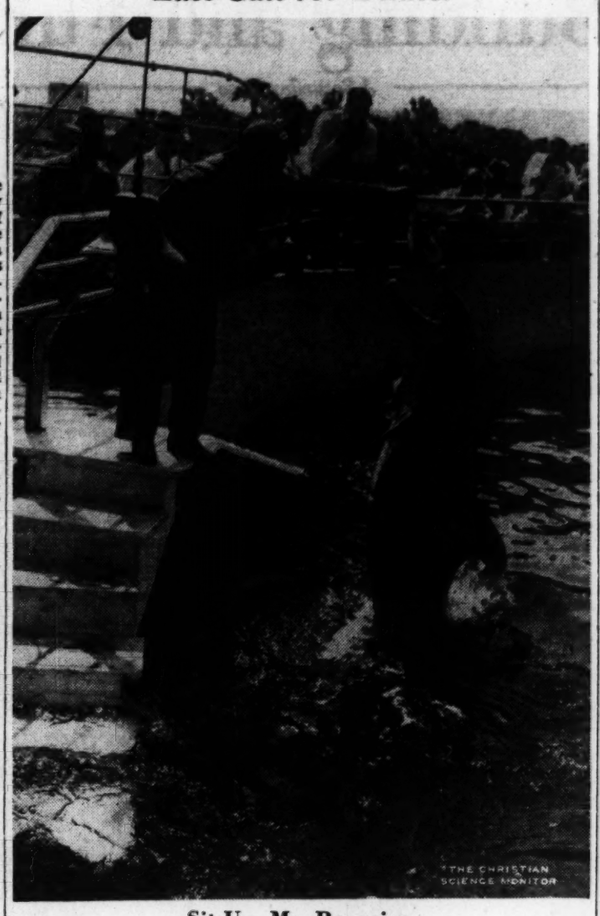
Stuttgart, Germany

Even the Wiener Schnitzel will not interfere with the complete "unification" of Austrian and Germany ways.

Austrian veal, from which the world-renowned cutlet is made, is apparently becoming scarce. Commenting on the fact, Joseph Bürkel, Reichs' Commissioner for Austria remarked:

"If higher interests demand the disappearance of the Wiener Schnitzel then what I say is—let the Wiener Schnitzel remain a thing of the past."

Last Call for Dinner



Sit Up, Mr. Porpoise

Fish and marine mammals swim together in the great tank of the Marine Studio at St. Augustine, Fla. Here a six-foot porpoise is leaping for the fish held by the attendant. The tank is believed to be the largest outdoor aquarium.

Mussolini Recommends:

By the Associated Press

Milan, Italy, Oct. 29

Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia last night taunted the United States for its "useless" rearmament expenditures planned after the Munich peace "imposed" by the totalitarian states.

The newspaper suggested that Americans would have more to eat "if they did not have to stand such useless expenditures."

"It might be said that at Munich the great democracies (they become ever greater!) including America, which furthermore was absent, suffered dictation of peace imposed upon them by totalitarian powers after war was missed by a half-breadth," Il Popolo d'Italia said.

Assessors Seek To Raise Office To Higher Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Mr. Taxpayer has an earnest friend on the job where his real estate tax bill is calculated. This was revealed when the National Association of Assessing Officers closed its fifth annual conference here after adopting many new policies aimed to make possible more equity and accuracy in the assessing practice.

And further, the practice of Mr. Taxpayer's chiseling neighbor in hiring prejudiced experts who secure unjust revisions before tax appeal bodies was frowned upon as one of the errors injuring tax assessing that needs immediate correction.

First in its line of improvement, the association called for a consolidation of assessing districts into districts large enough to justify the hiring of a full time expert assessor and at least one assistant. Next, it asked that position of assessor be made an appointive office on a strictly merit basis so that it will attract the highest professional skill. With this higher standard, assessing practice will be more equitable and less subject to being broken down by unprincipled attack these officers believe.

"Laws on taxation, the assessment principles and standards of personnel throughout the United States, federal, state, and municipal, are far from perfect," declared Dominic A. Trotta, President of the Association and Commissioner, New York City Tax Department. "There is need for revision of tax laws, improvement of assessment practices and development of higher personnel standards. It is difficult to see why matters of such importance are so neglected.

"At present real estate is carrying too large a share of the burden of taxation. It is in real estate taxation where revision of laws and procedure is most needed."

One of the most important factors in getting justice in this branch of taxation after the share real estate must bear has been more fairly determined in Mr. Trotta's opinion is a high standard in assessing practice. He said, "It is incredible that the government shall in the future depend upon men taken from other fields to experiment on the public in the matter of assessing. The work of the assessor is too important to the maintenance of local government to permit untrained or unqualified people to establish a base for taxes."

The election of assessors has little justification in Mr. Trotta's opinion. This position should be filled on a career basis through merit tests and promotion, he believes.

Administrative boards of tax review and courts were called upon by John A. Zangerle, County Auditor of Cleveland, Ohio, for more cooperation in the recognition of the fact that assessors arrive at their appraisals from a community approach, using yardsticks to eliminate discrimination and that hired experts seeking revisions of individual cases are using a prejudiced approach.

William F. Connelly, City Tax Assessor, Bridgeport, Conn., was elected President of the Association for the coming year, with James J. Casey, Cambridge, Mass., as Vice-President.

Traveling Libraries Found Rapidly Increasing in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29—Bookmobiles have become a part of the library program in every state, swinging along country roads and stopping at small deposit stations wherever a potential reader may be, leaders of the Southeastern Library Association in Tenth Biennial Conference during the last three days here agreed.

It was brought out at the symposium held on state affairs that the WPA was one phase of federal aid which had already come into use for public libraries. WPA library projects are operating in the southeastern states as individual projects or as state-wide projects. Under a trained staff of supervisers, WPA workers go through the sparsely populated sections of the country, sometimes making a traveling library of their cars, sometimes carrying on a small library in a town or village. Many sections had never had the benefit of free books before, it was stated, and in Georgia alone the circulation of books by this agency has averaged 200,000 per month.

The county or regional library has been found the most practical solution of the book distribution problem in the sections where distance to the nearest town makes library membership impossible, it was brought out. That the county library may develop into the regional library, comprising two or more counties, is a possible future development, the TVA regional library now being the only such project in operation.

Section Meetings

The section meetings of the association divided the 350 delegates into groups showing the particular preference of each. The Public Libraries Section, with F. K. W. Drury, of Nashville, Tenn., as Chairman, held a round table discussion of some present-day problems and projects in public library development.

The College and Reference Section, Margaret Jemison of Emory University, Chairman, discussed the acquisition of materials, browsing rooms and readers' advisers, and surveyed the library resources of the south. The School Libraries Section, with Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas, of Raleigh, N. C., Chairman, considered school library books and the relationship of the U. S. Division of Libraries to the school libraries of the south. The Children's Librarians' Section, Betty Hamilton, Atlanta, Chairman, had a delightful program on various aspects of children's books and reading, while the Catalogue Section, with Susan Grey Akers, University of North Carolina, Chairman, discussed its own very particular and technical problems.

The first general session of the Association on Wednesday, had assembled a notable gathering of librarians, educators and authors to participate in the four-day conclave. Subjects of national import to library development were discussed as well as those of a more local nature by visitors not only from the south but from other sections as well. Delegates from the nine states in the Southeastern Association numbered about 350.

Opening Address

Dr. Milton J. Ferguson of the Brooklyn Public Library, President of the American Library Association, made the opening address.

Ralph M. Dunbar, director of the new Library Service Division of the U. S. Office of Education in Washington, spoke on Thursday morning, telling about the organization and work of the Division. Federal aid for libraries was discussed at a pre-conference meeting on Wednesday afternoon by Dr. Louis R. Wilson, dean of the University of Chicago Graduate School. The question of state aid was discussed by Mr. Alfred H. Rawlinson of the Arkansas Library Commission at Little Rock.

The afternoon session Thursday included Harold Brigham of the Louisville Public Library, who talked on the reorganization of the American Library Association, and Miss Mary U. Rothrock, Supervisor of Library Service of the T. V. A., speaking on the library internship project of the T. V. A.

A symposium of state affairs brought before the convention a variety of subjects of particular importance to the southern states. Regional libraries, the extension of library service through the WPA and school libraries as centers of county library service were discussed as methods by which library service is being gradually improved in the sparsely-populated agricultural sections of the South. Library laws brought up to date and the enlisting of citizen interest in further developing the library needs of the South were among other subjects which librarians of the Southeastern Library Association considered at the opening evening meeting Wednesday and at the first all day meeting Thursday.

The technical and professional discussions of the meeting were brought to an end Friday evening when the Book Dinner, traditional in Southeastern Library Association meetings, was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. Association members from the nine states represented were seated by states, with Miss Helen Harris, of Knoxville, Tenn., presiding. The chief address at the dinner was made by Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, book critic of the New York Herald Tribune, and author of several books.

Brooklyn Probe Marks Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The investigation by John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant Attorney General, into law enforcement agencies in Brooklyn marked time today as Mr. Amen prepared to go back into court on Monday to examine more witnesses in the case of Police Lieut. Cuthbert J. Behan, charged with grand larceny in the theft of 7,200 arrest records. The hearing, which began yesterday, will be resumed before Magistrate Mathew J. Troy on Monday afternoon.

Testimony by James Sweeney, a patrolman attached to the Bergen Street Police Station, featured the hearing yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Sweeney declared he saw Mr. Behan near the room in which the records were kept a little before 4 o'clock on the morning the records were believed to have disappeared, and that later Mr. Behan had called him on the telephone and asked him not to mention anything he had seen.

Capt. Francis A. A. McCloy testified that on Oct. 18, a patrolman called him to the record room and that he then discovered that the contents of the record books, numbered 36 to 41 inclusive were missing, although the bindings of the six books were still in their proper places.

The hearing marked the opening of Mr. Amen's inquiry into the law enforcement situation in Brooklyn to which he was named by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman after the Governor had superseded District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan in the inquiry.

Dies Plans Radio Attack

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, announced today he would make public letters of President Roosevelt and other Administration officials in an effort to show "they have refused to co-operate" in his investigation of Communism and Fascism.

The Texan said he would make the disclosures in a radiocast Monday night over the Mutual System. He expected to reply especially to criticism by President Roosevelt of the House Committee's handling of charges against Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan.

At the same time Mr. Dies said he had received a telegram from Representative Dempsey (D. of New Mexico) threatening to resign from the Committee if witnesses were allowed to tear down the "characters of men who are outstanding."

Mr. Dempsey and Representative Healy (D) of Massachusetts both have asked the Committee to cease hearings until after the general election.

"Mr. Dempsey has not been present and has not heard the testimony," Mr. Dies replied. "He should read the evidence before giving out statements."

Mr. Dies said he had been granted but 15 minutes for his radio appeal and so could not present all his letters from President Roosevelt, Harry Hopkins, Relief Administrator, and Thurman Arnold, Acting Attorney General, replying to his request for help in the investigation.

"The public should know these Administration agencies have greatly aided the La Follette Committee (Senate Committee Investigating Civil Liberties) while refusing to help us," he said.

Aloofness of Violinist Menuhin Raises Union Squall on Coast

LOS GATOS, Calif., Oct. 29 (AP)—The artistic squall over whether Yehudi Menuhin will join a musicians' union blew from all points of the compass today, with the latest gust coming from the typewriter of the noted violinist's father and secretary, Moshe Menuhin.

Moshe said it was a question of conscientious objections on the part of his son, and the "defense of pure art."

The senior Menuhin said Yehudi was all packed up to go to Los Angeles to carry out his contract for two concerts with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Nov. 3 and 4.

In Los Angeles, Ted Carr, assistant executive of the American Guild of Musical Artists, said he had a contract on his conscience, too—that unless Yehudi joined the AGMA, then that organization could not live up to the contract it made two years ago with the orchestra.

New York officials of the Guild added their word by saying that Yehudi had recently publicly announced his sympathy with organized labor, but "he evidently feels that such a statement of sympathy is as far as he wants to go."

In Chicago, Lawrence Tibbett, operatic baritone and president of the Guild, said he believed Yehudi simply didn't understand and offered to call him by long-distance telephone to "get things put right."

Moshe Menuhin said that Yehudi "honestly feels and believes" that because of the past history of AGMA's playing politics with the Dickstein bill in Congress to exclude foreign artists, and AGMA's "unscrupulous ways and means of forcing American and foreign artists to join them," it may be said that the organization "has one wish: to dictate to, control, approve and disapprove every artistic or professional step of the free lance independent solo concert artist."

Marjorie Shuler On Radio Nov. 2

On November 2, at 1:30 to 2:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Miss Marjorie Shuler, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak on "My World Flight" over the NBC network from Washington, at the Convention of the Ice Industries of the United States and Canada.

Airlines Adopt Co-operation In Place of Dangerous Rivalry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The air transport business is at last flying its way out of the clouds of costly, unfair, even dangerous competition, which seems to envelop the middle stages of development of most types of transportation in America. The survival of the fittest policy, which carried to an extreme in present day economy too often has resulted in uneconomic monopoly, has brought the air passenger trade to the point where the "fittest" now continue to compete or co-operate for the common good. And the airlines have decided to co-operate.

Acting under the powers granted through the new Civil Aeronautics Authority, or rather in accordance with the stipulation of the authority in an agreement whereby the lines will get much needed financial assistance, they are to co-operate in their flight programs so as to eliminate unnecessary competition. The agreement was arranged by the young Air Transport Association, independent organization representing most of the transport lines.

Specifically, if one dispatcher decides the weather is too bad for his line's ships to leave, all other lines operating over that route will cancel their flights. Heretofore, it is claimed, some lines have continued to operate, even in the face of questionable weather conditions, after one line had cancelled its flights because of these weather conditions, thus getting all the business on that route for that period. This sort of competition, it is seen, puts a premium on safety.

Limit Cruising Power

The agreement also limits the amount of cruising horsepower under normal conditions to 550 from any engine. Stated in laymen's terms, this might seem to mean that competition in speed is eliminated, and while in some cases it may mean a slight cutting down in speed, in the case of one line it will mean an increase. The purpose merely is to make possible for all lines the economies which under the expediences of competition they could not claim. The net result may be a slightly slower cruising speed under certain conditions, but it is not expected that there will be any changes in schedules. This part of the agreement allows a leeway up to 600 horsepower in case of head winds or other delays.

This limitation of horsepower involves the safety factor, for it leaves a generous reserve for emergencies, and increases engine reliability, but it provides important savings by reducing the wear on engines.

Better Direction Finders

It also is agreed now that all flights will be made at heights that insure the clearing of the highest obstacles along a route on only one motor in case of engine trouble. A special committee is working out a weather "minimum" for all line terminals.

At the Chicago field today, for example, minimum flying conditions require 600 feet between the ground and the cloud base, with visibility on the ground of at least a mile. With clouds lower or visibility less, all planes are grounded.

The co-operative arrangement further provides for a number of radio direction finding stations which, by co-ordinating simultaneous bearings from a number of points can determine a ship's position exactly. Such information relayed to pilots will be of great help where visibility prevents the pilot from seing the ground and where there are no direction "beams" or radio landing apparatus.

The agrement, though termed by some as a move to make winter flying safer, actually comes as a step in the move by the lines, through the Air Transport Association, to qualify for financial aid from the new Civil Aeronautics Authority. Edward J. Noble, chairman of the Authority, promised help recently if the lines, which in spite of a record volume of business ran up a $3,000,000 deficit last year, would economize and eliminate costly, unfair competition.

Although competitive rate cutting continues, there are indications within the industry that this method of securing additional business may reach such a peak that elimination of the practices by the Civil Aeronautics Authority will result. To date the CAA has taken no official action on rate cutting and its authorities have indicated that price regulation is not yet under its jurisdiction. For the security of the aviation business, leaders themselves have stated that eventually this body will have to step in.

New Fare Reduction

Latest company to announce rate reductions is the United Airlines, which has cut plane fares on through round-trip tickets between Chicago and the Northwest. These are advertised as "the lowest long-distance plane fares in history, bringing air tariffs close to rail-plus-Pullman-plus meals" and will go into effect Nov. 1. Under the new tariffs, round trip fares from Chicago to Portland and Seattle will be $132, contrasted with the present fare of $160. Fares to Spokane are $23 less and to Vancouver $28 less.

These are termed education fares, however. Officials state that they are not adequate but are a defense measure to meet similar rates established early this month by the Northwest Airlines, which serves the same area.

United Airline officials asked the CAA whether it would protest these rate reductions. The case was not given a formal hearing and no official statements were made, due to the fact that officials of the body felt the organization had not yet reached a stage of development giving it such jurisdiction. Tariff rates had not as yet been filed with the authority making official action difficult.

Meanwhile the lines are giving further consideration to a proposed code of fair trade practices, and indications here, especially in the light of the above agreement, are that a substantial degree of stability for the industry is in the making.

A Fish Story

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Whether it's work or play, fishing fills the bill for C. L. Dunsmore.

Dunsmore, returning home from a season of commercial fishing in Alaska, tied up his boat at 10 a. m. He greeted his wife and children and had lunch with them.

Then he went fishing with a hook and line.

Suburban Plane 'Bus' Service Seen

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Borrowing a development in aeronautical progress from Germany, America probably will inaugurate aerial commuter service from the centers of big cities to the suburbs in the next decade, a leading engineer said Oct. 28.

Speaking at the rotating wing conference, Haviland H. Platt of New York said the Focke helicopter—a flying machine which rises and descends vertically—will open uses for aircraft heretofore impossible.

Later Mr. Platt amplified his remarks: "Commuter service by helicopter is feasible. The machine probably will be much like a bus, serving the same purpose. The problem is not one of aerodynamics, but rather one of changing laws governing the flight of aircraft over great cities to permit the uses of helicopters."

The Focke machine, of the "windmill" type, has two groups of blades which lift it vertically and deposit it on the ground gently with no forward run in landing. The conventional airplane lands at speeds of 40 to 70 miles an hour.

Spain Bids Farewell To Foreign Brigade

BARCELONA, Spain, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Spanish Government bade official farewell today to its International Brigade with probably the most impressive parade since the civil war began.

The brigadiers, marching without arms but with banners afloat, passed in review through flower-strewn streets before President Manuel Azaña, Premier Juan Negrin, Cabinet Ministers and army chiefs.

For an hour they paraded to the accompaniment of continuous applause and cheers. Squadrons of planes dipped low over their line in tribute.

Soviet Decorations And Awards Made

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—Morning newspapers today printed lists of more than 3,500 awards and decorations given in connection with Soviet-Japanese fighting in the Changkufeng border area last summer.

Officers, nurses, political commissars, pilots and soldiers have been decorated so far, and further lists are forthcoming.

Three airplane constructors were awarded 100,000 rubles and an automobile each for outstanding achievements in developing new types of planes.

Labor Board Hears 17,367 Complaints

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Board reported Oct. 28 that in its three years of operation it had heard 17,367 complaints of unfair labor practices, involving 4,081,191 workers.

It said more than 50 per cent of these cases ended in agreements between workers and employers.

During September, the Board said, 45 of 51 cases involving strikes were settled by agreement of the affected parties. The Board declared also it had averted 16 strikes.

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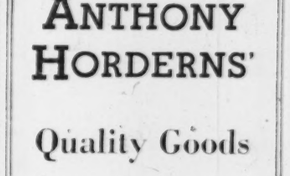
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Antiques' Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Local Season's First Show

Opening of the season for shows of antiques in the vicinity of Boston, comes that scheduled for four days in Hotel Continental ballroom in Cambridge, beginning Monday, Oct. 31, and running through Nov. 3. Forty-five dealers are participating, from New England and other states, who will offer for sale almost every variety of collectors' merchandise. Among these are the following with the mention of the lines in which each specializes:

Mrs. Edith E. Cooke, copper luster and lacy Sandwich glass; G. L. Tilden, paper weights and historical Staffordshire; H. Bradford Clarke, chintz, primitive dishes, furniture; Lawrence B. Romaine, early forged iron, weathervanes, hardware; Mrs. Katherine L. Sperry, hooked rugs, silver, furniture; Old Center Shop, furniture, luster tea sets; Mrs. Grace S. Sawyer, doll collection; Mrs. Winifred E. Harding, Vermont hooked rugs, blown glass; William A. Hewitt, collection of barbers' bottles; L. S. Lockwood, Hitchcock chairs, secretary, etc.; House of the Clipper Ship, pewter, Tucker china, etc.; Lavinia s Window, early pattern glass, fine china; Mrs. Katherine D. Fry, primitive paintings, fine dolls; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Morse, silhouettes, hooked rugs, budget rooms; Frances Bradbury Marble, furniture, bric-a-brac, collectors' items; The Ox Bow, flasks, dolls, furniture; Red Shutters, furniture, china; Pancoast Galleries, paintings, brass and copper pieces; Mt. Auburn Shop, furniture.

Twenty-six other dealers will show varied stocks, including jewelry, mechanical banks.

Timed Lighting Control

There are many situations in home lighting that would be happily relieved by such control of certain lamps that one need not retrace one's steps to turn them off. Very often a light is needed merely for passing through a room to another. At other times a few seconds of use, or possibly minutes, is desired to allow getting within range of another light. Meantime one must needs move in the darkness, with ordinary simple wiring. Until recently, such objections have been partially avoided by installation of "three-way" switches, two of which are needed, with three wires to control a light from two points.

All this has been simplified, and other advantages gained, by the "Mark-Time" switch, which automatically turns an electric light off, either seconds or minutes after it is switched on. The advantages of this device for many places in a home come readily to mind—between garage and house; bath and bedroom; cellar and first floor; front porch and car. Forty seconds is one interval between on and off, while another type allows three minutes. These go in place of old switches without difficulty.

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New York Auctions

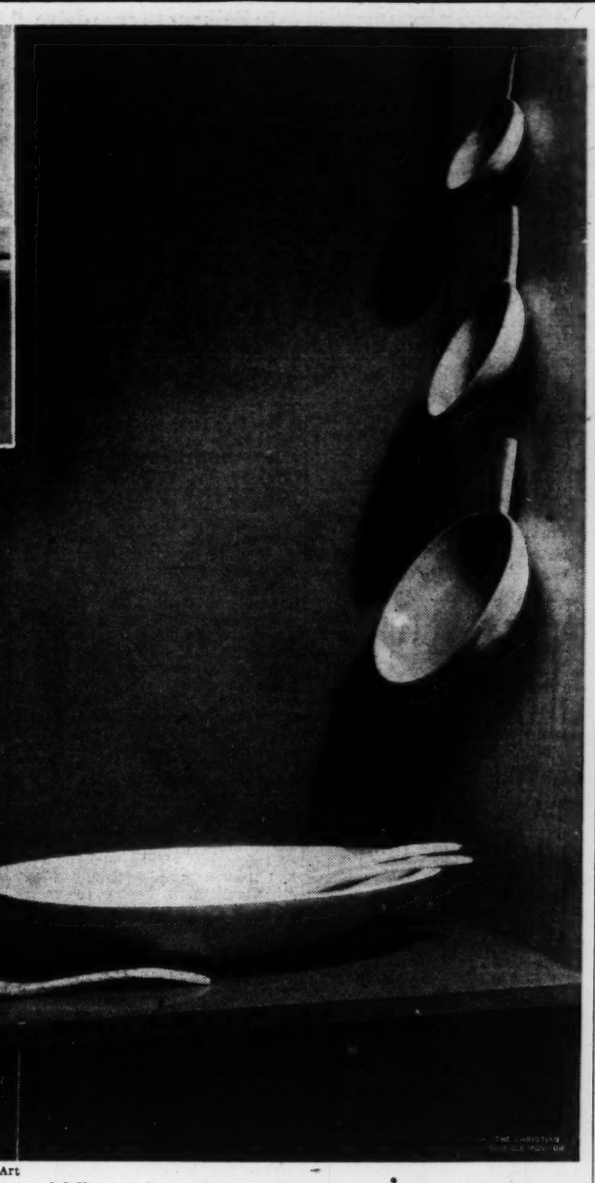
Impressive in number and quality are the examples of Louis XVI and Louis XV furniture that are listed for sale at Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York City, on the afternoons of November 4 and 5, after exhibition from October 29. The names of the most famous French cabinet makers of the 1700's are impressed on numerous pieces—J. H. Reisener, on a tulipwood commode; Jean-Baptiste Lelarge II on a pair of carved walnut, low seated chairs; Louis Delaitre, on an inlaid tulipwood commode, and Jean Francois Lelu Leleu a commode of palissandre.

Then, there is a console by Georges Jacob, protege of Marie Antoinette, and a kidney shaped table by J-B Hedouin and several other examples of cabinet work likewise distinguished. All these, and with decorative objects in glass, porcelains, faience, tole and bronze, make up nearly 300 lots, and are from the country residence and Paris apartment of Comtesse de Chivré.

How's Your Topcoat and Overcoat Wardrobe?

Monitor Advertisers Advise the Economy of Variety in Weight and Type

The coat for dress occasions is out of place in a football stadium. The zero-weather ulster hardly serves for the first frost. Clothing experts who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor have practical plans for balancing a man's coat wardrobe to give him comfort in all weather and correct appearance on all occasions.



Soichi Sunami Photo — Museum of Modern Art

That kitchen utensils may assume graceful lines, and even become objects of ornament, when they are so shaped as to be most suitable for their purposes, is proven by the current exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City. The glass, china, and pottery in the upper group embody some qualities found in admired Grecian vases, as does the large wood bowl at the right. Tea kettle and juice extractor at the left, below, reveal how good taste may refine shapes of the most prosaic objects.

Beauty Begins in the Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Museum of Modern Art, 14 West 49th Street, is showing the New York public how to introduce good design into the workaday departments of its homes. On display are approximately 100 articles of household usefulness, such as frying pans, double-boilers, saucepans, kettles, choppers, mixers, strainers, whippers, cups, glasses, plates, cutlery, trays and vases, made of the most serviceable materials now in the market, handsomely proportioned and often presented in appealing colors, all priced under $5.00 in the places where they are on sale. Indeed very many are priced well under $1.00 and are available in those chain stores known to all thrifty shoppers.

A few, such as mixing spoons, coasters, and tiny bowls are handmade, because they are more cheaply produced thus than by machine. There are items of handblown glass from Mexico priced at 45 cents and Mexican earthenware frying pans that range from 15 to 50 cents, and charming little pottery bowls in pastel colors to be had at 5 cents.

More ambitious objects requiring industrial designing and such materials as aluminum, copper and stainless steel to make them durable, climb into the higher price range. Of course nothing is for sale at the Museum.

Eventually this collection will travel throughout the country for exhibition in schools, colleges, small museums and galleries.

H. J. H.

Most impressive at a glance is the fact that when a design is first functional, beauty automatically follows. Thus a frying pan built without a sharp bottom angle for food to lodge in, but gradually sloped instead, making it easy to pour from, is consequently more pleasing to the eye than its familiar predecessor.

Placing the wooden piece on the handle of a teakettle towards the back, rather than directly in the middle, allows a more comfortable grip; also, it visually balances the spout. Bowls for mixing salad or poultry dressing are not just circular and concave. They are skilfully shaped and hollowed, as graceful as a floating water-lily.

Many times in the past two or three years I have recalled the words of Frank A. Staples. When he was directing the work of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, which has been outstanding in its revival of handicrafts controlled by the highest artistic standards, he said, "Increase in sales in our shops is coincident with improvement in quality. People are demanding more beauty in the products they buy, and they are demanding finer workmanship. Americans, as it has been shown in the automobile trade, are becoming educated to beauty, and the business people who appreciate that will succeed."

Wooden plates, however lowly their purpose, which are modeled to show the grain of the wood as sole decoration, and mixing bowls of pottery, skilfully turned and evenly fired, in hues which are chosen to harmonize with the kitchen interior, lend beauty and dignity to the domestic task and help to feed the natural hunger for that which line and color and texture can supply.

P. P. S.

The Passing of a Trading Post

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Early settlement and prosperity of this coastal town of Massachusetts, and the presence even now of many houses 200 years old along its streets, gives Ipswich a congenial background for the business of the antique dealer. The fertile surrounding region, for a score of miles about, became homes of well-to-do farmers by 1700. In the homes which they left, collectors have found rich picking of the late 1600's and later, ever since first interest in such things began, in the late 1870's. Only during the present year have we come to know that the most expert colonial maker of fine panelled and carved chests, Thomas Dennis, (1638-1706), resided here after 1668.

These may be some of the reasons why Ipswich has had good antique shops for many years, and still has, although the luxury nature of the business has caused it to decline considerably. One of these shops, and by far the largest in the extent and in variety of stock, has been Ralph W. Burnham's, during later years styled by him, The Trading Post.

Bold and vigorous in this business, Mr. Burnham was not content to follow conservative methods by holding modest stocks of restricted variety. He extended his interests in many directions. Hooked rugs became a leading line for some time, with the finest of their kind among his stock, and a dozen or more expert repairers steadily employed.

Old Time Building Material

Pine panelling and hand-hewn timbers from early houses, were accumulated in quantities that 10 or 12 years ago so taxed the town's available storage space that he leased the disused and capacious jail for the purpose. Granite well-curbs, six feet or so square, and mill stones weighing tons, needed no shelter, and were scattered by the dozen about his buildings.

These were the extremes—hooked rugs and mill stones—and between came about everything that Americans have included among the things they so loosely call antiques. Ships' figure heads from Mr. Burnham's shops have found places in museums, as have his shop signs and sidewalk figures, carved with native individuality and self-taught skill.

In somewhat the same category are the family portraits he bought so freely as they came on the market through descendants' disregard or distress. Connoisseurs occasionally found rare things among these, though most buyers purchased for decorative effect and to acquire pseudo-ancestral atmosphere.

Another line in which Mr. Burnham operated in a large way, was that of Swedish provincial furniture. Tables of trestle and gate-leg type, of pine or fir, made probably around 1800, but possibly before, were similar to those used much earlier in England and America, and were brought to Boston by the hundred during two or three years around 1924. With these came simple and attractive wainscot and turned side chairs of pine and maple in corresponding numbers, of types common in England and America before 1700. Gay chests and cupboards, painted in the strong colors common in Scandinavian countries, were other forms of these importations.

So aggressive were the Boston men in their wholesale buying in Sweden, that government action led to prohibition of further export. Mr. Burnham bought heavily of all types of these things, which suited so perfectly the homes of the colonial times. He had large sales, but as buyers gradually came to feel that Swedish furniture hardly fitted into their desired picture of ancestral background, the sales slowed up somewhat, and now prices for it are well below former ones.

It should be added that this attitude seems rather sentimental than intelligently appreciative of good design. Also, it seems provincial. Holding so strictly to types and origin that are in harmony with one's family tree, reveals prejudice and a limited acquaintance and sympathy with other country's accomplishments.

Ralph Burnham and his Trading Post made an outstanding and picturesque feature of the antiques scene of New England. One comes to realize this sharply as successive auctions of two or three days each are announced in course of settlement of his estate. Nobody now cares to pay more than a small part of former prices, and two bids necessitate a sale; even one was taken often at last week's sessions.

Auction Notably Fair to All

Attendance on a balmy October afternoon was about 125, and but few of those seemed to bid at all. High commendation is due the executors and the auctioneer for being fair and above-board in every detail. Too, too often, in small places particularly, there is trickery in ways petty or important, which is quickly detected by bidders and soon makes them all suspicious.

Here all was otherwise, with good humor among the seller's staff as well as in the audience. Fast movement by helpers and speedy action by the auctioneer kept those facing him alert continually, so a slight interruption was welcome, as allowing for a longer breath than the half hour before had experienced.

The miscellany at the opening was amusing, and came in about this order: Sidewalk shop figure of Punch, four feet high, $7.00; Victorian caned seat chair, sound, 25 cents; gate-leg Swedish pine table, $8.00; seven firemen's red helmets, "North Andover," $4.00; nine firemen's belts, $1.75; two cow-bells and three jugs, 25 cents for the lot.

Getting beyond this stage, a few more interesting figures will be given that are typical of the day's prices, no really high grade American items being offered. A set of three walnut Victorian side chairs with oval backs and black hair-cloth seats at $1.25 each. Swedish trestle tables, 40 to 60 inches long, $7.00 to $8.50; Empire mirror 20 by 36 inches, in good condition, $3.50; Empire bureau, also good condition, with six small drawers and three large, $4.50; spool beds, best types, with rounded head-and-foot sections, $3.00 to $4.50; others $1.50 to $2.50; pine "blanket" chests, three to four feet long, so-called "six board" type, $1.00 to $4.00.

Never have I seen good hooked rugs (but not the best) go for such low prices, $3.50 each taking two, three by six feet, we liked best; many went for half as much. Larger sizes went for as much as $12.00, but only a few.

So passes Burnhams Trading Post, as it concerns its founder, and it may be for good and all. Its name has been heard and read by thousands in many states and its owner's strong personality will be pleasantly remembered by all who have met him.

Classical Designs for Modernists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Appealing to the home-lover of today who wishes to combine modern taste with a real sense of comfort, were furniture and furnishings lately shown at the Reens-Arta Galleries, here. Lovely woods, hand-wrought metals, and fittings of real ivory, amber, and lacquered gilt, took the place of stark chromium and glass, in those chaste designs. Exaggeration in the collection was taboo, each piece embodying in its design the finest lines seen in classical Greek, Egyptian, French, and English furniture, all adapted with modern taste.

Fine woods that gave a sense of solidity took their place in the different color schemes. Many of the pieces combined light and dark; in other cases light pieces were placed in conjunction with deep-toned furnishings, or vice versa. With light walls, white plaster fireplace, and neutral carpet for a background, furniture of rosewood and ebony was chosen, upholstered in quilted satin of dusty brown with piping in lobster-colored leather. Here, again, there was a faint suggestion of curves everywhere, a pleasant sweep in the wall producing wide breasts for the fireplace.

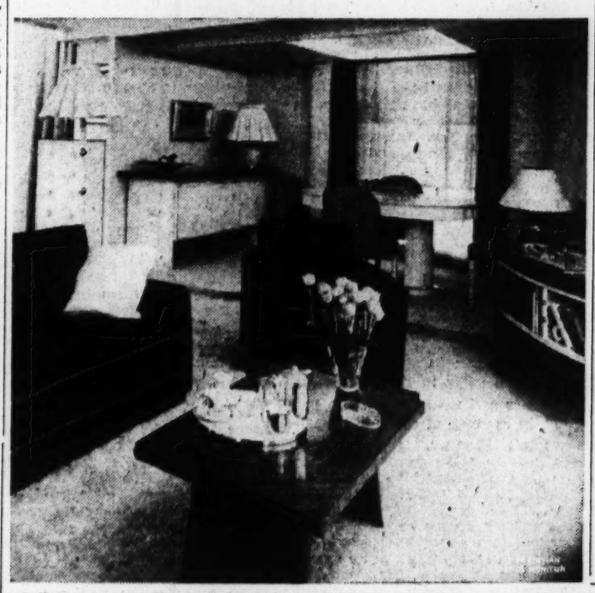
Deep tone carpets and furnishings increased the quality of sycamore furniture while producing a homely feeling. A lovely, deep prune carpet of washed wool, with a rich bloom in the pile, was placed in a room furnished with settee and armchairs of sycamore. The upholstery was in quilted, pearly-pink satin, linking up with the walls which were treated with polished plaster, the delicate pinky tones of which were obtained by introducing certain metals into the plaster itself.

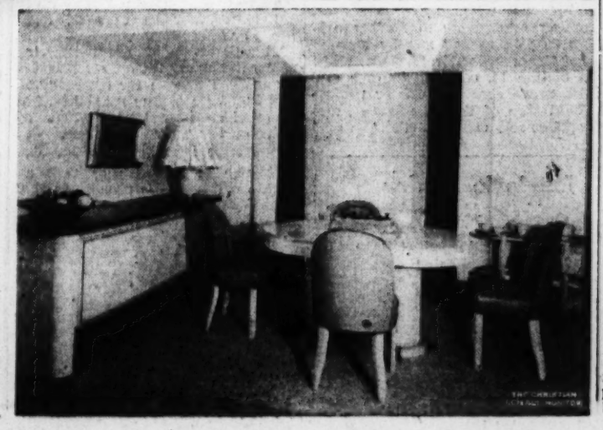
A wide fireplace, which was gently "stepped" into the wall, had a long sycamore mantelpiece; the curved interior, also of polished plaster, was adapted for electric logs. The low sycamore table had a top of stretched parchment broken up into small squares by the introduction of fine gilt lines.

Lamps and shades that combined classical designs with modern utility, were prominent features in these galleries. Lacquered gilt stands and lamp bases of natural pottery bound with dark pleated material, formed part of each decorative scheme. Full "petticoat" shades, suggestive of a by-gone period; quilted satin shades that were the counterparts of the bed coverings, while reflecting the faint tint of color introduced into the walls; these were lovely, home-making items.

The use of tinted walls was particularly noticeable in a dining room treated in shades of beech green and deep plum. The faint suggestion of green in the wall paint was echoed in a glass-topped trolley, the under side of the glass being tinted with the same tone. The curved-back sycamore chairs were covered in beech green leather piped with velvet to match. The oval sycamore table, placed immediately beneath an electric panel let into the ceiling, carried in its highly polished surface a suggestion of palest honey-green.

D. A. L.





A living room in Reens-Arta Galleries, dining alcove in the background. Brown quilted satin with lobster-red piping cover the sofa and easy chair. The carpet is neutral toned, and the table in foreground is rosewood. Comfort; pleasing lines; agreeable color effects through careful choice of woods—with free adaptation of the styles of centuries that may be long past—these are stated to be the motives that brought forth the furniture lately shown in the London Reens-Arta Galleries of London. The dining alcove here has tables and chairs in sycamore (similar to American maple); covered in beech-green; sideboard of birch, with oak top treated to resemble purple moiré silk, in tone matching the draperies.

Meetings Of Collectors' Clubs

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With a background of more than 50 years of collecting and study, in addition to serving 20 years as manager and owner of the Union Glass Company of Somerville, Mass., Mr. Julian De Cordova of Lincoln, Mass., gave a talk on the progress of glass manufacture to the members of the National Early American Glass Club.

Evidence of glass manufacture 4,000 years ago was traced to the wall pictures on the tomb of Ben Hassam of Egypt, which depict glass makers of those days using the same tools as the makers of today. Still, the speaker emphasized, as yet we have but a limited knowledge of the real history of glass making.

He followed its manufacture among the Syrians, Greeks, and Romans, from Rome to Constantinople, and from there to Venice.

Mr. De Cordova reviewed the actual process of glass making in the early days when wood was used as fuel, then coal, and finally oil. He described the implements—blow pipes, scissors, paddles and molds. He showed how footed ware was made and described how tubing keeps the hole throughout its length; how glass is spun like silk; swinging, and gathering.

From Glass Chimneys to Venetian Vases

Taking over the Union Glass Company in 1903, its products were then chiefly lamps and chimneys. To the trustees of a company about to close he made a convincing appeal for the making of interesting and unusual products. He himself designed vases, drawing his inspiration from the Venetian products. One of these he displayed, with its glowing colors of green flecked with gold was an immediate success.

Implements used in his factory were exhibited, and a model of the crucible used to hold the sand and other ingredients. At that time the glass blowers in the Union Glass Company were receiving nine to twelve dollars a day but the introduction of foreign wares, as well as resulting labor troubles, caused closing of the company and the workers sought work elsewhere with pay ranging 50 per cent less than they had received.

Most interesting of the many pieces which Mr. De Cordova displayed were the examples of his own Kew-Blas glass, a multi-colored product resulting from the use of oil sprayed between the different chemicals. From this formula a whole set of gold glass was made for an Austrian official at the cost of $1000. Other lovely shapes with a colored glow, some choice lead pieces, and many new colors and shapes brought the business up from a $60,000 yearly output to a $450,000 one under Mr. De Cordova's management.

China Students' Club

With the products of the old Bennington Potteries steadily increasing in interest and value, the subject of the China Students' Club —Bennington Parian—drew an unusually large attendance. Mrs. Austin H. Fitts, the speaker, illustrated her talk with a large collection of vases, boxes, figures and pitchers—some Bennington, some English Parian.

But "Bennington or not Bennington," seemed to be the question which everyone wished decided. How can you tell whether a piece of Parian originated across the water or was turned out from the well known Vermont pottery? The speaker advised reading John Spargo's excellent work "The Potters and Potteries of Bennington," a history of one of the most famous of early American industrial enterprises. If that is not easy to obtain, she recommended purchasing the "A B C of Bennington Pottery," also by Spargo, which can be purchased for only 50 cents and is really a summary of his large book.

As one would expect from its name, Parianware closely resembles marble in texture, color and finish. It was invented in England around 1840. Soon after, these same English manufacturers perfected a method of coloring certain parts blue, leaving figures in relief against this background. After this had been produced at half a dozen different English manufactories the Fenton potteries at Bennington were the first to produce it in America.

Right here is where confusion comes in. Spargo maintains that a large per cent of so-called Bennington pieces were never made in Bennington. Doctor Charles Green, another authority, is convinced that the number of designs now attributed to Bennington should be considerably extended, particularly the blue and white Parian which he designates as Cameo Parian.

How then is a collector to be sure he has a piece of Bennington Parian? Conservatives will say, be guided by the marks. Buy only marked pieces. More venturesome collectors will study museum pieces; read and study—and take a chance!

One can also become familiar with distinguishing characteristics of Rockingham flint enamel, both of which were made at Bennington as well as in England. An interesting and important point was emphasized by Mrs. Fitts—that Rockingham is not the name of any particular kind of ware but, strictly speaking, refers only to the color and glaze, a yellow or mottled, the colors being spattered on by a wooden paddle. Pieces marked Bennington or Fenton Patented refer only to the manner of applying the color to the glaze.

Some of the pieces exhibited by the speaker were a Bennington footwarmer, Bennington Bible Book, Bennington vases, pitchers, a Bennington cross—very rare—and many other rare marked pieces.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Geography Taught as a Cultural Subject

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

The Modern Geography Student Studies Current Problems

As a Live and Essential Study, This Subject Has Staged a Vigorous Comeback in the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Forward-looking school administrators foresee geography introduced into the high schools of the United States as a social science study entered in the social science curriculum and rescued from its old relegated position in the commercial department. The modern concern with current problems of soil erosion, dust storms, forestry, international trade, and flood control has made geography a somewhat more respected subject to be given more prominence in the curriculum and to be taught by a person with geography training, it is found.

There was a time (and still is, in many schools) when high school geography was rather a wooden subject, and was shifted and shunted around to any teacher the principal could find to teach it. Sometimes it was taught by a shorthand teacher. Sometimes it was given to the history or the economics teacher, to the typewriter teacher, or, in a pinch, to the play supervisor, who would take it over for a year or two.

Many high schools which once ousted geography altogether are now replacing it in the course of study. Other schools which once took it rather casually are now demanding teachers who have a background and training for the new type of geography. Last year in one of the states of the Middle West, geography was added to the curriculum of all the junior high schools. In the Province of Ontario, Canada, provision has been made for the teaching of geography from the fourth to the twelfth grade, inclusive. In some of the American universities geography is being put on the list of high school subjects accepted for entrance. Furthermore, geography is increasingly looked upon as a cultural subject, along with history, English, and French.

Outgrowth of Planning

"In part at least the accelerated interest in geography in high schools comes as an outgrowth of planning work," said Dr. Edith Parker, assistant professor of the teaching of geography at the University of Chicago, and co-author of several geography textbooks. "People are waking up to the fact that geography has much to do with the sound use of land."

The need for a knowledge of geographic factors in order to arrive at a scholarly evaluation of current issues, like the recent Russian explorations at the North Pole, and the possibility of building a Nicaraguan canal from the Caribbean to the Pacific Coast, was pointed out by Miss Pearl H. Middlebrook, a Chicago consultant in geography.

"Geography not only contributes to the establishment of backgrounds for viewing all sides of current issues and problems," Miss Middlebrook said, "but gives insight for traveling, which prepares a person to read landscapes. Furthermore, it enables a person to do good 'armchair traveling,' inasmuch as he appreciates the geographic background of the literature he reads."

When a traveler has been trained to "see into" the passing landscapes rather than merely "look at" them, as modern geography pupils are taught to do, he gains a broadening and cultural experience through traveling, Miss Middlebrook pointed out. This ability to read landscapes which is being taught in modern geography is illustrated in several ways. Unfortunately, for example, travelers sometimes condemn as undesirable the things which they are unaccustomed to, instead of reasoning by geographic facts why people live as they do and dress as they do.

Explains Native Dress

"How often the native dress of the Scotch Highlanders is viewed as picturesque but 'peculiar'—as really an evidence of their being queer and funny," Miss Middlebrook continued. "In early days the Scotch kept their knees bare in order to make it less difficult for them to climb the steep slopes which characterized their terrains. The raising of sheep represented an adjustment to their rough mountain lands and made climbing necessary.

"Moreover, in that cool north country, they needed wool for clothing. The mountainous character of the land, then, helps to explain the early use of a type of dress suited to a work that, in turn, was suited to the natural environment.

It was natural, too, that isolated groups should band themselves together into clans for protection. Each clan could be distinguished by its own pattern or plaid—and so we have the Scotch plaid patterns today. To one trained in geography, travel may yield a rich experience."

Miss Alice Foster, co-author of "Economic Geography," by Colby and Foster, maintains that geography should help the student to evaluate current events, and should enable him to gain a view of world trade so that he sees where various businesses fit into the world scheme of commerce.

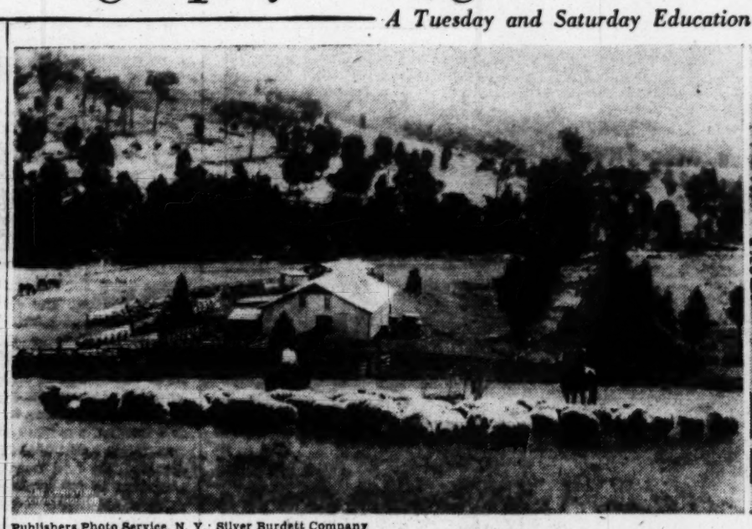
"In a good course in high-school geography the boys and girls should get a clear concept of how the world of commerce works, and how the great highways of trade operate," she said. "To the great centers of world trade—Western Europe and the eastern United States—the students see raw materials arriving, such as sugar, coffee, wheat, woods, rubber, ores, and crude metals, textile fibers, wool, and cotton. From these two great hubs they see being exported manufactured articles such as clothing, construction iron, steel, machinery, automobiles, and trucks.

"From very remote and arid Australia comes fine wool, a product which does not deteriorate in shipment. From steamy and tropical lowlands on the Caribbean border at the door of the United States come bananas as the chief export. The students learn the reasonableness of trade conditions as they exist in the various regions and get a knowledge of the great highways of trade. This study of the world lay-out of production is something which will enrich the students' understanding of world commerce."

In high school geography today the students study well chosen pictures which show the activities in various regions which culminate in great trade routes. The pictures with this article, for instance, illustrate the way in which pictures are used in modern school geography textbooks to help the children understand peoples. They are reproduced from the textbook "Southern Lands," by Barrows and Parker, published by Silver Burdett Company, and used here with their permission. The text describes how some of the British who went to Australia in the early days were sheep raising men, and how Australia is now the chief wool-producing country in the world.

"Shearing time is the main 'harvest time' in the sheep lands, and the great bales of wool that are produced are one of the chief foundations of Australia's prosperity," the text states, describing a picture of wool exporting. "The bales are often brought to inland shipping points on large wagons such as those shown in Figure 218." (This refers to a definite picture the child is examining.) Later in the text the picture of sheep paddocks is used which is illustrated on this page, and the text points out that the building in the picture is a shearing shed. "Since the paddocks are large," it goes on, "sheepmen on horseback have taken the place of shepherds on foot." In this study of Australia it is pointed out that manufacturing and trade are closely related to pastoral work, agriculture, mining, and fishing there. Sydney's famous Circular Quay is shown (see illustration) and on another page the children get a firsthand view of wool being loaded at one of the big Melbourne docks. With pictures, with the text, and exercises covering the study of maps, pupils being taught geography in the modern way, with up-to-date textbooks, get a very lively and dynamic impression of the actual activities of the people in a given country.

M. R. Z.



Publishers Photo Service, N. Y.; Silver Burdett Company

Showing the Type of Illustrations the Modern School Textbook in Geography Carries. With Each Illustration a Full Caption Points Out to the Child Details for Him to Observe and Connect With Other Points in His Reading. The Text Further Helps Him by Referring to the Pictures. Both the Illustrations Here Given Are From the Textbook "Southern Lands" of the Barrows-Parker Geography Series, Published by Silver Burdett Company, and Are Reproduced by Permission of the Publishers. Left—Shearing Shed in Western Australia. Right—The Circular Quay, Sydney, New South Wales.

They Learn What Thrift Means

As Officers and Customers of Their Own School Bank

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days of widely discussed economic affairs it is gratifying to find some of our schools making an appealing and effective effort to teach children the simple, basic principles of banking. With this purpose, the fourth grade of the Edison Park Public School, Fort Myers, Florida, started the Benjamin Franklin Thrift Bank, an enterprising institution conducted by the children.

One fine autumn morning, little Jane and Jimmie Jones, from a newly established home in the vicinity, entered the fourth grade of the school. As they came home each day with glowing accounts of a wonderful bank, mother decided to visit the school to see the bank in operation.

"Last year we started with a thrift lesson on Benjamin Franklin," explained teacher, in reply to a query. "It so appealed to the children that they decided upon a school bank, and named it 'The Benjamin Franklin Thrift Bank.' Bert, the biggest boy, appointed chairman of the building committee, surprised us one morning, bringing in a big Victrola box. Five feet four inches high, it was of ample size to allow the children to operate inside it."

Officers Elected

While mother admired the bright blue signs, "Teller" and "Cashier," announcing in wabbly letters the purpose of the two cut-in windows of the homemade bank, teacher explained its history. The election of officers took place while the paint was drying. Because of their accuracy in number work, Billy and Marjorie had been chosen as teller and cashier. Bert, because of his success in building and painting the bank, and faithfulness to his job, was elected president.

Founded two years ago, the bank has raised the general average of scholarship 50 per cent in that period. Keen grew the interest in addition and subtraction when each child was required to balance his account at the end of the day. Saving their pennies, instead of spending for candy and gum, the pupils open both savings and checking accounts. They drew checks to pay for pencils, paper, and other school supplies, and to buy their lunches at the school cafeteria.

"Loans? Yes, I must tell you how the first loan came about," laughingly replied teacher. "Tim needed a dime for lunch one day. He couldn't draw a check because he had no funds in his account. Going to Bert, the president, he stated his need. Bert seriously placed the case before the directors; after due deliberation on the security offered by Tim and the date of repayment, they prepared a note, properly signed by Tim. On the date it was due, Tim presented his dime and two cents interest, a bit proud of his promptness and reliability. Every loan since has been met promptly and the note properly canceled."

"What lessons the children are learning on the value of a good reputation—and the convenience of bank credit!" commented mother thoughtfully. "I wish I might have had such practical training when I was a little girl in school—for arithmetic was my 'bogie'!"

"Indeed," sympathized the teacher, "project methods do make a great difference between 'then' and 'now.' We have spread the activity over other school subjects, too. The children write stories about Benjamin Franklin and other thrift characters, make attractive thrift posters in art period, learn to spell and use bank terms. Outside of school hours, they are on the watch for stories or newspaper articles of thrift content. Many are the clippings brought in; all are put into our new scrapbook. This interest has happified all our school activities and started the children well on the good habit of reference reading."

At the Close Of the Fiscal Year

At the end of the first year, the school bank had a total fund of fifty dollars in cash. Not only the fourth grade, but the entire school entered enthusiastically into the project, pupils from every grade standing in line each Monday morning at nine o'clock, bank deposit hour.

The teachers in the Edison Park School are convinced that the bank has developed character, good will, and judgment. A general improvement in trustworthiness and honesty has been evidenced. Certain that the enterprise will show definite, practical results when these children reach the job-seeking age, Edison Park School authorities have recently adopted the Benjamin Franklin Thrift Bank as a permanent project of the school.

M. G. H.

Courtesy of the U. S. Indian Service

A Playhouse Built by the Children at the Pipestone (Minn.) Indian Boarding School, and Very Much in Use.

At the Pipestone Indian School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pipestone, Minn.

As we were walking through the quadrangle of the Pipestone (Minnesota) Indian Boarding School with Superintendent James W. Balmer, eager, childish voices were heard as they recognized his genial tones. Just ahead was a real playhouse the boys and girls had built—for themselves and not for dolls. Out from paneless windows and the tiny doorway rushed the children and up to this man who has won his way into the hearts of both grown-ups and youngsters.

Asking them how their playhouse was coming along, he was conducted over it and gave it his very serious attention as befitted the importance it held in their child thought.

"I think it needs painting, what do you say?" remarked Mr. Balmer.

"Yes, sir, but we haven't any paint," piped up a boyish treble.

"You need some new shingles, too, and then I think some windows would be splendid. How about it, boys, do you think you could put them in, if you had the material?"

"Yes, sir" was the responsive chorus.

"Well, then, I'll tell you what to do," said Mr. Balmer. "Suppose sometime today you sit down and write an order for what you need—paint, glass for windows, nails, and whatever else you think of. Then pass that requisition to me and we'll see what can be done about it."

Important words for those children and most seriously uttered. Thereupon the children went inside the playhouse to make out that list, feeling quite grown up, while the superintendent, turning to his visitors, continued the walk as if nothing had happened.

The Pipestone Indian Boarding School is one of the few remaining Boarding Schools that enroll orphans, half-orphans, and institutional cases from Indian Reservations in neighboring states. Our progress here was continuously stopped by an exchange of cheerful greetings and helpful suggestions among both teachers and pupils. Sunny skies and sunny dispositions everywhere! A pleasant beginning, indeed, for our tour of the Indian country.

Ta-de-win

Courtesy of the U. S. Indian Service

One of the American Indian Children at the Pipestone (Minn.) Indian Boarding School.

Where School Plants Are Open and Used the Year Around

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington County, Virginia, is a suburban region of delightful homes, and public school buildings are open the full twelve months in the year. All during vacation time, the basement and playgrounds are in constant use, many times in the evening as well as all day, under the direction of the Arlington County School Board, and a corps of competent teachers.

More than 3,000 have been enrolled this past summer with an average attendance of 1,800. They play in safety on the large playgrounds, back of the school buildings, and then sit down for handicraft work under the direction of Miss Rosalind Decker and her assistants.

There is no age limit for these summer schools, the underage child has a place as well as those out of school. With baseball, three kinds of tennis, horse-shoe pitching, and all forms of athletics carefully coached for eight weeks, there is a final series of games and a track meet, with trophies for the winning schools.

The out-of-school boy with a yen for baseball, has a chance to play on public property, under supervision. About 100 homes per month are being completed in this county-town, but the builder report is that losses from broken windows or petty thefts from these new buildings are negligible. The boys are taken up with constructive activities. The Juvenile Courts have practically no work, which is quite a saving to the tax-payer. These playgrounds keep the children off the streets.

The ten cents per week, per child, does not give any materials for work in the Handicraft Classes, but Miss Decker tries to impress on the children that out of the most worthless things at home, many useful articles can be manufactured by the children themselves.

At the close of this year's season, pieces of soap sculpture were exhibited, made by children five years of age. Clay animals of all kinds had been carefully made by the little folks. A complete set of doll furniture was made from small wooden boxes, clothes-pins and spools, all painted as well. This included a four poster bed, a wardrobe and a dressing table. Old automobile license plates had been transformed into neat, practical book ends; and tin cans, with both ends cut out, had been flattened, painted with four-hour enamel, decorated in contrasting colors and made attractive and acceptable holders for mother's kitchen pad and pencil.

A group of girls had made up squares for a large, old-fashioned pieced quilt, which was put together by the mothers, and will be finished up and used for a welfare case this winter. Strips of old silk stockings had been woven into designs in burlap, making mats and chair seats. Vinegar bottles had been painted with solid colors and decorated with designs of flowers, making attractive holders for cut flowers.

Flower boxes and yard boxes had been made of old dry goods boxes, and are now in use in the homes. Paper plates, painted, made trays for nuts as well as wall plaques. Tiny boys and girls made pot-holders from scraps which they brought from home, and then proudly carried them to mother for daily use. Melon seeds were painted, strung, and made into necklaces.

The county had reed and raffia at hand, which was sold to the children at cost. This was made into baskets for fruit and flowers, as well as trays for the dining room. Mats, baskets, and belts showed what could be done with a little material and lots of patience. Attractive sets of doilies had been made of squares of muslin, on which designs had been made with wax crayons. After these were pressed with a hot iron the doilies were ready for use. Colored wool, worked into burlap, made boleros, belts, pocket-books and luncheon sets.

The mornings on the playgrounds brought out more boys than girls. The teachers are there from 8:30 to 5. The work given during the summer is doubly valuable there as it cannot be duplicated during the regular school term, and gives idle hands constructive employment. There is a community spirit emphasized by school trophies, and the children learn to work together without school room discipline.

Dads, Where Are You?

This Dad Discusses Travel Programs and Geography

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor and Friends:

Have all the Dads lost their pens and pencils? Or why is it they so seldom write?

When I was a school lad, I think the most fascinating subject was geography. How it fired my imagination to find out that there were so many places in the world and so many peoples in those places with customs that differed from the ones I knew. Geography widened its appeal as I grew up and had an opportunity to travel, even though only in a limited scope. I have not seen a foreign country, nor even the shorelines of my own.

Most of us realize that no matter how accurate and important the teaching of geography is made, it is at best only a secondhand way of becoming acquainted with other places and peoples. To go and see and become acquainted—that is the ideal way.

That's the reason my wife and I are interested in an educational movement that may be more general than we realize. However, we have not seen it mentioned in this column, so there may be some parents to whom it is a new idea.

Travel programs are planned by a teacher and a group of interested boys or girls, usually in the first year of high school. One such group decided at the beginning of their first year that they would like to visit the Pikes Peak region when they had completed high school. To that end each put aside 10 cents a week in a savings account. And a study of all the geography that would be involved began. Information was gleaned from many sources.

At some time during the four-year period the interest of the group changed and widened. Mexico City became the goal instead of Pikes Peak. At the close of the senior year, the sponsor, his wife, and a dozen boys chartered a bus, and had a wonderful two-weeks trip within the limit of their savings, the expenditure of which had been carefully planned.

Modern transportation is like a magic carpet or like having seven-league boots, compared to the opportunities of a generation or two ago. Hitch up interest and imagination with saving, and there's a team worth driving!

And in the interests of world harmony and friendship, I don't know what happier thing could be happening than having the children of different countries become acquainted. We hope that when our son is old enough to travel, he shall clasp the hands of boys from many parts of our world. Remember what Van Loon says? "We are all of us fellow-passengers on the same planet and we are all of us equally responsible for the happiness and well-being of the world in which we live."

(Mr.) D. K.

Keeping Posted

New Hampshire

Dear Parents.

Have you room for a bulletin board in your house? If so, you will find it most convenient and extremely interesting.

Our family had long hoped for a blackboard, but we have found that this other idea is a perfectly good substitute, and it works even better in many ways.

Searching among our "archives" we discovered a piece of burlap about 5½ x 3½ feet and tacked it up on one of the walls between two doorways. Across the top is always posted the Golden Text for the week, printed in large letters on a wide strip of paper. By Sunday each person has learned it thoroughly. Under that are small maps and pictures of all kinds from the Monitor and magazines. Then come school papers, pinned up almost daily, and finally any personal notes for home activities or schedules.

This "board" is of great benefit to both parents and children, since it gives each boy and girl an opportunity to exhibit his work, and the work is improving perceptibly! Each one is thus assured that his papers will not be somehow destroyed before having an examination by father and mother, who are now kept in constant touch with much of the progress made in school. This easy method of checking up helps the children to correct any errors in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, outlining, and so on.

Gradually more tasteful arrangements are being noticed, instead of a mere jumble of unrelated objects as at first, now the children are watching for seasonal pictures, or those on some one particular subject for one week, and then on another for the next.

One small member insisted that her kitty picture was to remain up all of the time, but when she learned that she, too, could hunt for other selections that would help out on the new subjects, she was overjoyed, for she was at home when the Monitor came each day, while older brother and sister were both in school. Many times we discovered that our new paper had been cut up before any of the rest of us had seen it, in the child's eagerness to share in the new adventures.

Truly the entire family is deriving much joy from this progressively broadening method of "Keeping Posted."

(Mrs.) D. W. P.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Real Conquerors

The real conquerors of the world are not generals, but thinkers.—Sir John Lubbock.

Rural School Publicity

Arousing Interest In the Rural School

Of all the means used for creating interest in the public schools the newspaper is probably the most effective. No subject is of more interest to parents than news of what their children are doing. The school is news, alive and intimate, and the newspaper editor stands ready to publish school news if in his opinion it is news and not propaganda. There is no lack of real news in any school. Classroom scenes, methods of teaching articles made in connection with class work, methods of classifying and promoting pupils, opportunities for individualized work, improving the school grounds, changes in school marking. These and countless other items, if properly written, would be accepted by any local editor and be read with interest by the parents.

But "if properly written" is the rub. Few of us teachers know how to write in the crisp, clear, compact, non-technical form that a good newspaper style demands. Of the three fundamentals of newspaper practice—accuracy, speed, brevity—our school requirements for essay, term paper, and thesis give us training in only the first. A good thesis leads up logically to a conclusion with footnote references verifying the accuracy of every important statement. The time element is not an important factor. The newspaper story must be just as accurate as brevity will permit, there are no footnotes, speed is essential, and the appeal of the story must come in the first paragraph. A course in newspaper writing would be fine training for any school administrator.

Part 2 of a talk given by Herbert Blair of the School of Education, Boston University.

Taking Care of Spare Time In the Rural School

Because of transportation schedules and distances from homes, the rural school has the problem of caring for pupils at times outside regular class hours. There are three periods in the day when this occurs: before school opens, during lunch hour, and after school while waiting for the bus to leave. When preparing your American Education Week programs, make special effort to emphasize this part of your school program.

Provision must be made for the children who arrive at school on the early buses and for those who return on late buses. Here the teacher has an opportunity to lead the children in wholesome games and exercises. Here, too, she has a chance to defeat the old grudge against the consolidated school.

During lunch hour the teacher has a great opportunity to impress the children with the proper methods of eating and the proper cleanliness rules in preparation for eating. Here, too, many schools are using programs of motion pictures to entertain the children who have this hour free.

A program for Education Week might be prepared for parents by children who ride the bus, at which the school could show in various ways the things it is doing to care for the pupils at these spare-time intervals. The program should be given at a time when parents will have the best opportunity to attend.

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The Home Forum

The Month for Staying at Home

OCTOBER is the month for staying at home. How could anyone who lives in Connecticut bear to go away? In the sunlit woods, little golden leaves drift down and, through the opening vistas, distant hills appear again. Your eyes seem to open wider, to see clearer. Over the old stone walls hang vines, weighted with rich wild grapes; by every road, forgotten apple trees offer fruit as spicy and fresh as the October air. They have lived alone and as they pleased too long, these trees, to fit into any nursery-list; they are individualists, and every apple has its own special flavor. And so, munching, you walk on and on over the hills in the rich sunshine, trying to believe the prodigal color of earth and sky.

The maples run on, blazing scarlet, blazing yellow, up into Massachusetts; on into Maine, where the frost has caught them long since among the dark pines. Gigantic trees with velvety bark, they edge the roads; saplings, like delicate flames, stir in the valley depths. Starry asters, purple and white and delicate blue, go over the fields and swamps like frost. In moist rocky pastures the gentians open—the bluest flowers of the year, rare, delicately squared and fringed. They say it is the bees' favorite color, this pure cerulean—as if one could go to the hive and ask! But if you have ever seen gentians spread out along the shore of Lake Superior—blue water beyond, and blue sky with drifting clouds above—you know that the bees are right.

In Ohio feathery willows make a kind of false spring along the streams, with their fading golden leaves. In Illinois the autumn deepens, day by day, through all the rich crimson and bronze of the oak trees. The bluffs along Lake Michigan are pungent with fields of purple bergamot; the rolling prairies stretch westward all yellow with goldenrod. You might look back in envy, if Kansas were not radiant, with the clear wine-like air, if there were not golden aspens in New Mexico. But who could ever leave New Mexico, where frosted plums hang fragrant on the roadside hedges?

* * *

THAT IS WHY no one is in Florence in October—no one but the wise Florentines who stay at home. And they are right: the days pass, one after another, perfect, delicate, like great blue China asters. Fluffy clouds rise up over Monte Morello and there is a tang in the air, like the taste of the fresh chestnuts for sale in the street. No one is in Paris, either—they have all gone home, leaving the yellowing parks of St. Cloud and Versailles to their antique solitude. No one is in Stresa, where you may lie on the grass, gazing down at Lago Maggiore bathed in the last tranquil light of summer, and almost forget that winter is coming.

Winter! How unreasonably it follows upon the glories of October, so that you look out one morning to see all the leaves stripped from the maples and lying in a tarnished rubbish-heap over the lawn. The wind rises in the north, bringing icy rain; and paradise is over for another year.

* * *

BUT NOT IN Mexico. In Mexico the autumn will go on and on, growing better and better, until suddenly you find that it is spring. September, of course, was rainy; that is, two or three dark days astonished you, and almost any afternoon the flat dome of the sky would suddenly cloud and send down a gentle shower. You would stand in the portal of a church, with half-a-dozen Indians in sombreros, and wait for it to stop—knowing well that in a short time the streets would be dry again, and the stars coming out like diamonds. And the old woman, selling violets and camellias at the gate, would think it a fine thing to have her flowers freshened up.

But October—there is a month! Lawns and gardens have been watered, dust has been laid by the rains, but every day passes clear and golden. Seeds, hurried into the ground in the wet season, are pushing up lustily. Is it spring, then? One hardly knows. Mimosa is just coming into bloom, and magnolia; white iris flowers prodigally. But there are also chrysanthemums everywhere, dahlias and zinnias and marigolds. In the parks one shuffles through dry leaves, and the air is spicy with autumn fires. Corn stands yellow in the fields ready for harvest, and through it run paths pink with wild cosmos. How strange to look at marigolds and dahlias without the fear of frost, never to picture the great stalks melted and broken, or the tiny buds blackened before they can open!

It is the best month of the year, the Mexicans say—the month when everyone feels lighthearted. You feel like working hard; you feel like taking your pleasure. Everyone goes out with lunch to the Desierto de los Leones: plenty of tortillas, with avocado and chile and tomato and chicken to roll up in them. You sit by the stream in the dappled shadow of the great pines, and there are guitars and there is singing. Voices echo all through the forest.

At Xochimilco on a Sunday, everyone has a bunch of violets: carnations and calla lilies come by the boatload. At Tepozotlan the shady garden of the monks is bright with holiday clothes—or, if you want solitude, there is the hidden orange-cloister, where the air is always laden with the scent of orange blossoms and the humming of bees. There is the *mirador*, that lovely loggia, high and serene, looking out across the Valley of Mexico. The great mountains have emerged from their mist; incredibly white the snow-topped Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl rise above the hills. Passing clouds trail their violet shadows across the flat land, and like banners over the flanks of the mountains. It is the best month of the year—how could a month be better?—and the Mexicans wonder that no travelers come. Staying at home, as everyone should in October, they can hardly believe that it is perfect everywhere.

ELIZABETH WILDER

Two Enduring Writers

THERE are only two writers in English that have inspired a devotion among all kinds of people, a devotion greater than their work would seem to justify. They are Robert Burns and Charles Dickens. These are the only two men that have created a legend—whose words have passed into the life and thought of the common people and have earned there an increase of fame that no longer depends on the words themselves, but is securely rooted in some emotions common to men. Dickens has almost become a synonym for the English Christmas, for goodwill and Christian charity, and love ye one another. . . . So with Burns: he too is the legend of all those impulses that are too big for the arbitrary bounds we put on conduct. He is the legend of a man born to be free who finds himself in chains of circumstance. If all his works were lost, the legend would survive. . . . It is the legend that is important. You cannot say that Shakespeare has the same kind of legend. His genius was too diffused, too various. He has a legend, but there is something impersonal in it. The man is somehow unimportant to the work, just as a field is unimportant after the crop has grown. It is otherwise with Burns and Dickens. The men always rise up even more significant than their works till they stand for something vital in man that every man can feel.

If you like to be sure that your poets are great before you waste your time on them, then I can assure you that Burns has a fame beyond question. His satires and his lyrics, at their best, have the high seriousness that is one mark of great poetry. They are not for one age or another but for all the years of the human race. Words like "great" and "greater" and "greatest" are ridiculous applied to literature: let us use rather the term enduring. Well, these lyrics and satires are enduring. Apart from the question of obsolete words they require no annotations.—JOHN R. ALLAN, in "Summer in Scotland." (London: Methuen.)

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Across Africa in a Grocer's Van

STRAW-COLOURED grass stood high on either side of the bumpy track, beyond were scattered trees, with foliage so ragged that the only impression was of gnarled trunks and twisted branches. The flatness of the plain denied all hopes of a view, and we bumped on mile after mile without any pictorial relief. . . . But nature had compensations to ease our road tortures. The Shari flowed near by on our right, and the wild life which had been drinking at dawn in the river was streaming back across our road into such shade as was to be found in the forest scrub. Our last day in the Congo, I had seen what I imagined was game in bulk. Now I saw the real thing—at first in isolated twos and threes; then in groups; finally in herds. It is impossible to describe the thrill of a road which may produce round every corner the sight of an animal which one has only previously seen in the Zoo. There were, of course, any number of wart-hog and we saw legions of monkeys, red, grey, and green; but the roan, the water-buck, the antelope, and the gazelle were travelling in mass. Sometimes they stood watching us curiously with twitching ears; then the Grocer's Van would emit a more than usually loud snort and there would be a sudden wheel and the sight of bobbing sterns disappearing in a cloud of dust. Sometimes we passed within fifteen yards of them. Dick and Mohaned had eyes here, there, and everywhere, and without them I, the townsman, would probably have spotted little or nothing; for this wild life melted somehow into the protection of the drabness of the landscape, and, save when it moved, was as good as invisible to my inexpert eye.

Time passed and the sun rose and the heat became grilling and the animals had found their midday lairs. . . . Towards noon our road converged on to the banks of the Shari, where the trees had thicker foliage and gave some shade and there was just the suspicion of a breeze off the water. We lunched right on the brink with a wonderful view ahead of us to the north of blue river and pinky-yellow sands.—OWEN TWEEDY, in "By Way of the Sahara." (London: Duckworth.)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MADAME DE SAINT AUBIN: *A Lithograph by Charles Quesnet*

Second Empire Salon in Paris

LET us examine the qualities which enabled Mary to hold her unique position in French Society. Remember she was neither rich nor beautiful, nor high-born, remember above all that she was an English woman. She owed her salon to her charm. She held her circle of intellectuals by her skill in directing their conversation, and her friends by her unwavering loyalty and glowing heart. She never attempted to impress by her own brilliance; indeed, she discounted it. . . .

As a protest to everything connected with the Second Empire, whilst all Europe was following the fashions set by Eugénie, she did not adopt the crinoline, but continued to dress as she had done during her youth, in a skimpy, rather short black or dark silk dress, opened at the neck with a white ruffle: and muslin caps—the *bonnet a la folle*—such as are worn by the heroines of Balzac's novels. Her unruly curls (always a source of anxiety), falling over her bright intelligent eyes, gave her face the tousled alertness of a Skye terrier. The charcoal self-portrait of her in her youth emphasises the delicate moulding of her mouth and all the fascinating irregularity of her features. . . .

With the Second Empire, luxury, extravagance and ostentation, which Madame Mohl condemned, became the order of the day. Simplicity and refinement, grace and distinction, those carefully fostered flowers of French culture, seemed to have been uprooted from the soil of Paris. Yet her drawing-room, so shabby, so badly lit and old-fashioned, attracted the most celebrated men and women in Europe. Newcomers who had had the good luck of obtaining the entrée to it must have been surprised, when they first called, to find tea and biscuits the only refreshment offered (in summer only eau sucrée). Madame Mohl asked her guests not to dress for her receptions and was quite vexed when Thackeray's daughters arrived wearing pretty light blue evening frocks.

A much more unpardonable offence, however, was to talk tête-à-tête in a corner, nor were the gentlemen ever allowed to form themselves into groups. One especially good conversationalist amongst them would be invited by the hostess to take his place at the chimney-corner (the acknowledged *tribune* in every salon) and it was his duty to open the game, throwing the gauntlet to an equally brilliant person. Then other hands would take it up, sometimes Madame Mohl herself, till the whole circle was drawn in. Her own powers of conversation were amazing.—BARBARA WILSON, in "Late Summer." (London: Macmillan.)

Word Magic

"IT CAME from San Antonio," I said,
Reading your letter. Magic is a thing
That strange new words can conjure up. His head
Bent rapt above a toy airplane. The ring
Of lovely syllables came to his tongue
In "Where is San Antonio?" The wing
Of wonder brushed his thoughts while his hands clung
To the bright toy. "The big air-liners swing
Over wide rivers, over a thousand hills,
Past larch-green swamps, southwest," I said. His eyes
Were starry . . . San Antonio . . . and skies
Where great ships cruise. Such pure enchantment fills
His mind, hearing proud words—hill, river, larch—
The vowels that sing, the consonants that march.

LEONA AMES HILL

THIS delicate lithograph has an appealing intimacy and charm. It is a portrait of Madame de Saint Aubin by the French artist, Charles Quesnet, "dans une heure de Mariage," as the inscription beneath tells us, and is dated November 7, 1818. The full-length figure is posed simply with only the merest indication of background in the floor boards and cast shadow, which serve to denote height and depth. Special emphasis has been placed on the costume and its accessories, the ruffled dress, the plumed bonnet, and cashmere shawl, which have been drawn in great detail, and should be of particular interest to students of costume. There is a subtle gradation of tone within a limited range, and the drawing has a soft quality, characteristic of the lithographic technique. The dark shawl falls in a graceful loop, serving to accentuate and to contrast with the delicate whites and grays of dress and background. The face is rendered in a literal, straightforward manner. Both face and figure are characterized by a quiet self-assurance. Although the conception and technique are modest and unassuming, the portrait is not without dignity and charm.

Scientific Christianity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, the master Christian, gave this command to his disciples when he sent them out to do the healing works (Matthew 10:7, 8): "As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." Jesus knew that only as the sick and sinning are healed can the statement, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," be understood.

It is believed by many that heaven is a place of some kind, somewhere, and that men must pass through an experience called death in order to reach the heavenly kingdom. Christian Science teaches, as did Jesus, that heaven is a harmonious state of consciousness which is natural to man; that it is eternal and demonstrable here and now, and that the only obstruction to its constant manifestation is the false belief in the supposed power and reality of matter and evil. The truth of being, as revealed and taught in Christian Science, enables the student to refute the deceitful testimony of the material senses, and thus reverse and annul error which would appear real and powerful.

The human race has long been grounded in the false belief that man is wholly material or that he is both material and spiritual. Many believe that, while sickness and sin are undesirable, they are real and sometimes incurable. They believe also that for some reason God has inflicted upon certain ones poverty and disease as a punishment or as a disciplinary measure. Christian Science, based as it is upon the Scriptural statement that man is the image and likeness of God, teaches that since man is the exact reflection of his creator, none of these beliefs are true or anything like the truth about man.

Paul, the great expounder of the gospel as taught by Jesus, in his second letter to the Corinthians declared that the "vail is done away in Christ," and said, "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the Spirit of the Lord" (II Corinthians 3:14, 18). Through the study of Christian Science one learns that man reflects God in activity, intelligence, goodness, happiness, health, dominion, and power. By making thoughts of love, purity, honesty, justice, and the like his constant mental companions, each one may prove his divine sonship and experience the kingdom of heaven here and now.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 313): "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." That is, he found the law of Spirit to be the only law, and he disproved the so-called material law by healing all manner of disease among the people. It was this scientific, spiritual law of healing which Mrs. Eddy discovered in 1866, and which she later named Christian Science. In accordance with the Bible this Science teaches that God is infinite good; the great I AM; the only Mind or cause; Principle, Life, Truth, Love, and that He is the creator of the universe including man. As we learn more about the perfection of God, and see Him as the loving Father of all, the true concept of brotherhood will be established in our consciousness. Fear, selfishness, envy, greed, and other unlovely traits of character will be exchanged for love and consideration for others. Secret sins will disappear along with sickness, sorrow, and lack, and we shall find God's grace to be sufficient for all.

Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science, and gave it to this age and all future ages to be demonstrated. Through inspiration and revelation, she perceived that it is the Science which Christ Jesus taught and practiced. She labored to found a religious organization which would help men, women, and children to understand and prove man's oneness with God, and, thereby, free themselves and others from the distressing beliefs of error in all its phases.

In an article addressed to the "Christian World" Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 103), "The faith and works demanded of man in our textbooks, the Bible and 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' and the proof of the practicality of this faith and these works, show conclusively that Christian Science is indeed Science,—the Science of Christ, the Science of God and man, of the creator and creation." In the next paragraph she continues: "I have set forth Christian Science and its application to the treatment of disease just as I have discovered them. I have demonstrated through Mind the effects of Truth on the health, longevity, and morals of men; and I have found nothing in ancient or in modern systems on which to found my own, except the teachings and demonstrations of our great Master and the lives of prophets and apostles."

All who understand this Science may demonstrate its healing and regenerating power "on the health, longevity, and morals of men."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Morning After Frost

Now the sun has removed a delicate lens of
ice from the pond,
The spiderweb of crystal spun there in the
night,
And once more the unmoving water reflects
the sky's pure arch
With its profound blue of late October light.

And sunlight transmutes to brighter amber
the pale maple leaves,
Releasing them from their uncertain hold;
Rose haws are stained a deeper red that speaks
the ripened seed,
And slender ferns are filaments of sheerest gold.

No cricket sings; there is a peaceful silence
in the smoky air;
Only the chrysanthemums lift their tawny
heads.
Perennial roots, preparing for a season of
sleep, draw close
The yellow quilts of maple leaves across their
beds.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Christianisme scientifique

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

JÉSUS le Christ, le Chrétien par excellence, donna ce commandement aux disciples qu'il envoyait en mission curative (Matthieu 10:7, 8): "Sur votre route, prêchez et dites: Le royaume des cieux est proche. Guérissez les malades, ressuscitez les morts, nettoyez les lépreux, chassez les démons: vous avez reçu gratuitement, donnez gratuitement!" Le Maître savait qu'il était nécessaire de guérir les malades et les pécheurs pour rendre compréhensible cette déclaration: "Le royaume des cieux est proche."

Nombres d'humains croient encore que le ciel est un lieu, qu'il se trouve quelque part et que pour atteindre ce royaume céleste les hommes doivent subir ce qu'on appelle la mort. A l'instar de Jésus, la Science Chrétienne enseigne que le ciel est un état de conscience harmonieux, naturel à l'homme; qu'il est éternel, démontrable ici même et dès maintenant; que rien ne s'oppose à sa manifestation constante sinon la fausse croyance au pouvoir et à la réalité hypothétiques de la matière ou du mal. La Science Chrétienne révèle et enseigne la vérité de l'être qui permet de réfuter le fallacieux témoignage des sens matériels; le disciple peut ainsi révoquer, annuler l'erreur qui prétend être réelle et puissante.

La race humaine s'est longtemps pénétrée de la fausse croyance que l'homme est entièrement matériel ou du moins qu'il est à la fois matériel et spirituel. Tout en admettant que le péché et la maladie sont indésirables, beaucoup les tiennent pour réels, parfois incurables. Ils croient aussi que Dieu a jugé bon d'infliger à certaines personnes la pauvreté ou la maladie, soit comme punition soit comme mesure disciplinaire. La Science Chrétienne, se fondant sur la déclaration scripturaire que l'homme est l'image, la ressemblance de Dieu, enseigne qu'aucune de ces croyances n'est vraie ou n'approche de la vérité concernant l'homme, car celui-ci est la fidèle réflexion de son créateur.

Paul, le grand interprète de l'évangile enseigné par Jésus, affirme dans sa seconde lettre aux Corinthiens que "le voile est aboli en Christ" (II Corinthiens 3:14, version anglaise); puis il ajoute (verset 18): "Ainsi nous tous qui contemplons comme dans un miroir la gloire du Seigneur à visage découvert, nous sommes transformés en la même image de gloire en gloire, comme par l'Esprit du Seigneur." L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous apprend que l'homme reflète Dieu par l'activité, l'intelligence, la bonté, le bonheur, la santé, la maîtrise, le pouvoir. Entretenir constamment de bonnes pensées telles que l'amour, la pureté, l'honnêteté, la justice, permet à chacun de prouver sa filiation divine et de connaître ici même et dès maintenant le royaume des cieux.

A la page 313 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Jésus de Nazareth était l'homme le plus scientifique qui foulât jamais le globe. Il pénétrait sous la surface matérielle des choses et trouvait la cause spirituelle." En d'autres termes, le Maître voyait que la loi de l'Esprit est la seule loi; il réfutait la prétendue loi matérielle en guérissant toutes sortes de maladies parmi le peuple. Cette loi scientifique et spirituelle de la guérison fut à nouveau découverte en 1866 par Mrs. Eddy, qui plus tard la nomma Science Chrétienne. D'accord avec la Bible, cette Science enseigne que Dieu est le bien infini; le grand JE SUIS; l'unique Entendement ou cause; le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour; le créateur de l'univers où l'homme est inclus. A mesure que nous apprenons davantage à connaître la perfection de Dieu, que nous voyons en Lui le Père qui aime tous Ses enfants, le vrai concept de la fraternité s'établit dans notre conscience. La crainte, l'égoïsme, l'envie, l'âpreté au gain et d'autres caractéristiques déplaisantes feront place à l'amour et aux égards pour autrui. La maladie, l'affliction, le manque disparaîtront; il en sera de même des fautes cachées, et nous constaterons que la grâce de Dieu suffit à tous.

Mrs. Eddy a découvert et nous a donné la Science Chrétienne, qui doit être démontrée à notre époque et dans tous les siècles futurs. Par l'inspiration et la révélation, notre Leader perçut que c'est la Science même qu'enseignait et pratiquait le Christ Jésus. Elle travailla beaucoup pour fonder une organisation religieuse qui puisse aider tous les humains à comprendre et à prouver que l'homme est un avec Dieu; c'est ainsi qu'ils peuvent s'affranchir et libérer autrui des pénibles croyances de l'erreur sous ses multiples formes.

Dans un article adressé "Au Monde chrétien," Mrs. Eddy déclare (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 103): "La foi et les œuvres qu'exigent nos livres de texte, la Bible et *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, jointes à la preuve que cette foi et ces œuvres ont un caractère pratique, indiquent d'une manière concluante que la Science Chrétienne est vraiment une Science—la Science du Christ, la Science de Dieu et de l'homme, du créateur et de la création." Au paragraphe suivant, elle dit encore: "J'ai exposé la Science Chrétienne et son application au traitement de la maladie exactement telles que je les ai découvertes. J'ai démontré par l'Entendement les effets de la Vérité sur la santé, la longévité et la moralité des hommes; dans les systèmes anciens ou modernes, je n'ai rien trouvé qui pût servir de base au mien, sinon les enseignements et les démonstrations de notre grand Maître, la vie des prophètes et des apôtres."

Tous ceux qui comprennent cette Science peuvent en démontrer le pouvoir curatif et régénérateur "sur la santé, la longévité et la moralité des hommes."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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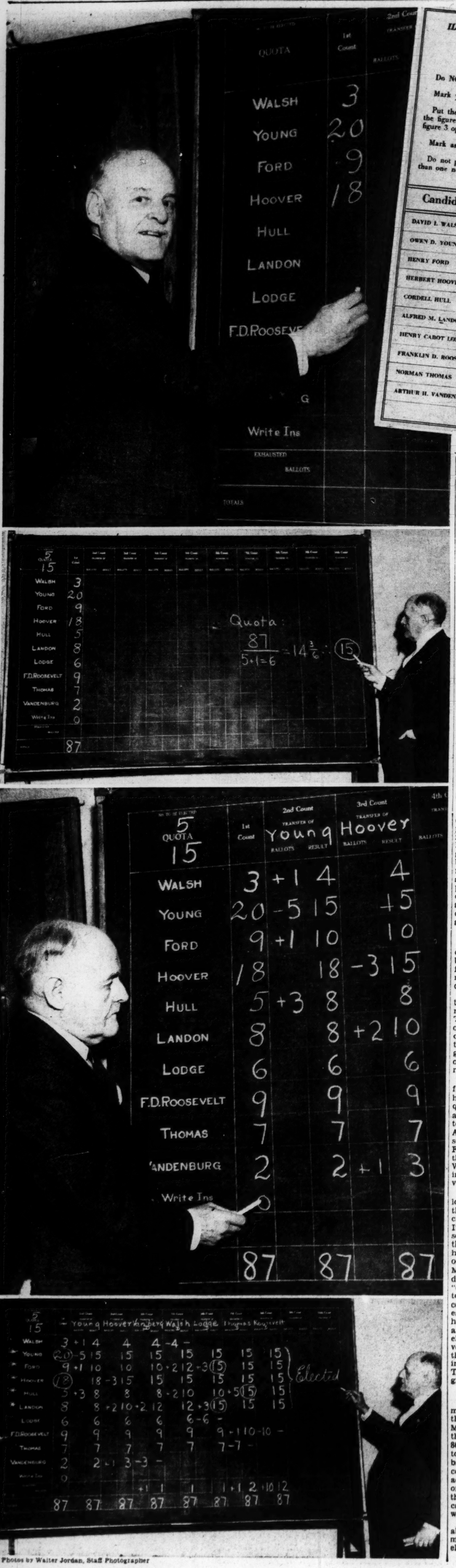
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All Photos by Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

Session Ends; $19,437,415 Relief Passed

Harmony marks action of Bay State Legislature in speedily providing hurricane relief.

Harmony from the Governor's office right on through the Legislature was the keynote of the special three-day session of the Legislature which ended last night with $19,437,415 voted for flood and hurricane relief.

In contrast with the bitter and acrimonious wars between the Republicans and Democrats, which characterized the closing days of the 1938 session, making it the longest session in the history of the State, the special session, in an atmosphere of harmony and co-operation, ended at 10:20 last night with records smashed for speedy passage of legislation of that magnitude.

The attitude of the members of the Legislature may well be judged from their action when they returned home without voting themselves travel expenses—as compared with the special session in 1933, when they voted themselves $200 each and expenses, and again in 1931, $300 each, plus travel expenses.

Overwhelming Vote

With the exception of a few Democrats who sought to delay the passage of the bond issue for a public hearing, the entire program was passed through both branches of the Legislature by overwhelming votes.

The final program calls for:

1. A $14,250,000 bond issue for repair of highways and bridges.
2. A $4,187,415 bond issue for repair, construction and reconstruction of buildings and other property.
3. A $1,000,000 bond issue to dredge and clear debris-clogged rivers.
4. A $5,000 appropriation for use by a special recess Commission to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

'Lodge for President' Boom Fails to Arouse Senator

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts Republican, declined last night to discuss the incorporation of an association with an avowed purpose of urging his "nomination and election" as President of the United States.

"I am very lucky," Senator Lodge said as he arrived to attend a Republican meeting in Hackensack, N. J., "to be in the Senate. I am giving up and intend to give up all my time to be a good Senator. It's a full-time job."

A certificate of incorporation of the Henry Cabot Lodge Association was filed Oct. 27 with the Hudson County Clerk in Jersey City. David J. Allen, Hudson County Republican, and four others were listed as trustees.

Ratio for Relief

In a prepared speech in behalf of W. Warren Barbour, Republican nominee for Senator, Senator Lodge suggested that money for the unemployed be distributed "in the exact ratio that the unemployment in a state bears to the total of unemployed in the United States, and advocated placing those who distribute relief money on civil service and recommended their appointment on the basis of merit.

He declared a "great deal of employment" could be created in the United States through "a more adequate degree of protection against imports from certain foreign countries."

"The differential between American and foreign wages must be equalized," Senator Lodge said. "We should prevent people in other countries from chiseling business away by undercutting wages, and this does not mean that we favor enormously high tariffs which can be used by unscrupulous people as a cloak to raise prices and milk the public.

Admits Faults

"I freely admit the old tariff system had many faults, and I am strongly opposed to its return.

"Obviously we do not want to pay high prices if we can help it. But I also contend a price which is so cheap that it throws your neighbor out of work is too cheap a price.

"It is a cost which comes back to us all—not merely in tax rates and welfare costs—but in loss of pride, loss of health, loss of morals, and loss of a job.

"Therefore, we should try to encourage foreign trade, but we must fight to the last ditch schemes which are designed to rob the American worker of his employment in pursuit of any economic theory, no matter how attractive it may be.

Tariff and Wages

"It is inconsistent for a government to try to raise wages, raise taxes, and raise all costs generally with one hand and with the other talk about lowering tariffs. If you wish to lower American tariffs, you must lower American wages."

Characterizing Mr. Barbour as "a practical progressive," Senator Lodge said:

"If relief of human need is the distressing problem of the hour, as it certainly is today, we shall provide the best and most truly generous relief system—with more for the needy man and woman and nothing for the political pawnbroker.

"We shall battle for the most generous and most all-inclusive legislation to give peace to the aged and a real start in life for the youth of the land."

Potato Pushed For Top Place In Rhode Island

Short market haul found to give advantage over Maine — Land scarcity offset by Machinery.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29—Potato-growing is a new and profitable industry in this State. So fast is it booming that growers say they will be able to supply all of Rhode Island from the domestic product in a few years.

Reports from the State Division of Agriculture and the South County are that this crop is the fastest developing of any here. At present, there are 645,000 bushels grown annually in Rhode Island, and of this amount about half comes from the vicinity of Slocum.

In the Slocum district, the most modern machinery—tractors, diggers and trucks—and hundreds of experienced potato field workers now are getting the produce under cover.

A. E. Albert, a native of Maine, is setting the pace for the industry. He came here six years ago with $1700, he says, after losing $300,000 in the stock market. Today, his potato holdings could not be purchased for $175,000.

Mr. Albert owns two farms in the around Slocum and five near Worthington, Mass. His holdings here total about 175 acres, which he says will produce 80,000 bushels, or nearly 500 bushels an acre.

Other leaders of the industry in Rhode Island are A. K. Champlin, Reynolds and Tarbox, and George H. Brown & Sons. They have, all told, 440 acres.

Mr. Albert, while he finds that at present Rhode Island is not producing enough to satisfy demands, maintains that in the near future it will do so. Already, he says, the local product is competing successfully with State of Maine potatoes.

The obvious advantage of local growers is in transportation costs. In Rhode Island, the product is raised only a few miles from the consumption area.

The producers declare that they have an abundance of workers here in the State, except that the recent hurricane and flood caused shortage, so that pickers had to be brought here from Maine.

The growers quote professors of agricultural colleges as praising the Rhode Island soil for potato growing. They also say that the price range here is good, ranging from 80 cents to $1.35 a hundred. The only difficulty they say is a shortage in land, due to high prices now being quoted.

Pictures Show How P. R. Works

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Most discussed, least understood of all present governmental improvement devices is the Proportional Representation system of voting. Having swept political machines out of Cincinnati, Toledo, and Hamilton, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va., and New York City, Proportional Representation is perhaps the most vital single part of the new Massachusetts Plan E of government, under discussion in a score of Bay State cities, and on the ballot this Nov. 8 in Cambridge, Quincy, and Northampton.

Actually simple, P.R. was first used by boys in an English school to choose class officers. Explaining exactly how it works, Prof. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Harvard, who has talked, written, and worked for Proportional Representation for three decades, describes a P.R. election in the accompanying pictograph.

Above:

This is the ballot. The names were chosen at random from a list of prominent persons and are used only for illustrative purposes. In actual Plan E practice, a candidate may get his name on the ballot simply by getting 50 signatures on a nominating petition. Instead of marking an "X" after only one choice, as on present ballots, the voter can indicate his first, second, third, fourth, and so on preferences for as many candidates as he pleases, or as many as appear on the ballot.

Explanation of Pictures

Top Left: Professor Johnson counts the first choices of these ballots and writes down the total for each candidate after his name. Mr. Walsh had three first choices, Mr. Young 20, Mr. Ford 9.

Second From Top: Next, we determine the quota or mininum number required for election. This is a simple matter of mathematics. There are five candidates to be elected, and there are 87 ballots cast. To give five equal divisions, we add one to 5 and divide it into 87. The result is 15.

Third From Top: Now, we transfer the surplus votes. Mr. Young had 20 votes, five more than the quota of 15. We declare him elected and allow the votes he doesn't need to apply on their second choices. As it happened, Mr. Walsh was the second choice of one voter; Mr. Ford of another, and Mr. Hull was the second choice of three voters. We go through this same procedure in transferring the three surplus votes of Mr. Hoover.

Botton: Finally, we defeat the low candidates, Mr. Vandenburg is the lowest. He had only two first choice votes and only one second. It's obvious he can't be elected, so we take his votes and transfer them. Two of the second choices happen to be for Mr. Landon. The one vote previously transferred to Mr. Walsh has no third choice indicated on it, so it drops into the "exhausted" column at the bottom of the board. This same procedure is followed for the next lowest candidate, Mr. Walsh. Two of his second choices go to Mr. Ford, and two to Mr. Hull. Then, we eliminate Mr. Lodge. Three of his votes go to Mr. Ford, electing him; three go to Mr. Landon, also electing him. When we transfer Mr. Thomas' votes, we elect Mr. Hull, giving our five elected candidates.

Election by Majority

Well, what's hard about that? It may take longer to count the votes this way, but look what you get: More than two thirds the voters saw their first-choice candidate elected; 86 per cent saw their ballots count toward electing a candidate. Only 12 ballots slipped into the exhausted column, in other words, did not actively participate in the election of a candidate, but it is probable that even those voters found that a candidate fairly high on their list was elected.

That's a very important thing about P. R. It guarantees that a majority vote will participate in the election. This is not necessarily true

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Book-Pile Hunt Recovers Lost $1,500 in Bills

That old one about "as easy to find as a needle in a haystack" had a modern application today. It seems that John F. West, a Brookline plumber, had $1500—a whole package of needles in anyone's language. He slipped it, for safe keeping, into a Boston Telephone Directory containing some 1200 pages, thin enough and plentiful enough to compare favorably with any haystack Put 75,000 of these telephonic "haystacks" together, and you've really got something, according to Mr. West.

Mr. West got this "something" early last week. It was in the nature of a shock when he discovered that the telephone company's man had brought a brand-new 1938 Directory, for which he had taken Mr. West's old book and $1500 cash. This "pocket lettuce" reposed in $100 leaves somewhere for'ard of the classified section.

The book was gone. The money was gone; and it did not even belong to Mr. West. He was swept by a completely sunken feeling.

When he recovered a portion of his calm he called up the district manager of the Telephone Company. Mr. McGinnis, and had words with him. Mr. McGinnis, a righteous sort of person, was quite willing to restore Mr. West's old 1937 model—provided anyone could find it! In a garage in Allston were gathered nearly 100,000 of the old books, and the place was all Mr. West's, he suggested pleasantly.

Whereupon Mr. West and his friends went to work. Four days and 75,000 books later, Mr. W. came upon one that was just a wee bit heavier than the others.

Jubilant at his good fortune, he declared: "It was as easy as finding 15 hundred-dollars bills in 100,000 twelve-hundred-page phone books!"

Twenty-Five-Cent Handout Saves $22,000 Raid on Tax Collector's Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 29—Last Tuesday a hungry young man, just released from jail and unable to find a job, walked into the police station and asked for help. Capt. James P. Murphy listened to his hard-luck story, then took him out and bought him a 25-cent meal.

Befriending the young man saved the City of Peabody at least $22,000 and blocked a plan to loot the City Tax Collector's safe in the City Hall.

As Captain Murphy tells the tale, he watched the young man "wolf" the lunch he had provided. At the end of the meal his guest drew from his pocket a slip of paper on which a series of numbers was written.

"Here's about the biggest thing that's ever happened in this city," he said, passing the paper to the Captain.

Captain Murphy asked what the mysterious numbers were. He was told they represented the combination to the tax collector's safe.

"You've been pretty decent to me, so I'll tip you off on something big."

Charles V. Cassidy, Tax Collector, verified the youth's statement. He was amazed that the combination was known, as he said only three persons in the city were authorized to have the figures.

Captain Murphy learned on further inquiry that several young men planned to enter City Hall late in the afternoon, hide themselves until the building had been closed, and then force the door to the Collector's office and loot the safe.

Captain Murphy said $22,000 in collected taxes was in the safe Tuesday night and that during the week the total has gone as high as $100,000.

Now the combination has been changed. Captain Murphy's "guest" has been found a job in a shoe factory, and Captain Murphy is convinced his 25-cent "handout" was a real investment.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Possibly light rain early tonight, followed by cloudy and colder; Sunday partly cloudy and slightly colder; moderate northeast and northerly winds, occasionally becoming fresh off the coast.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, slightly colder possibly preceded by rain tonight. Sunday partly cloudy and slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north winds tonight becoming fresh north on Sunday over the north portion, and strong northeast winds tonight shifting to north on Sunday over the south portion. Weather somewhat overcast tonight and Sunday preceded by rain over the south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	52	Minneapolis	36	30
Bermuda	74	70	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	46	46	New York	58	56
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	58	46
Helena	46	44	Philadelphia	56	54
Kansas City	52	52	St. Louis	48	46
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	58	58
Miami	54	54	Washington	54	54

A—7:30 a. m., Oct. 29.
B—Minimum, Oct. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:12 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Sunday, 3:49 a. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 4:02 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Monday, 4:41 a. m.; height, 8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:13 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:11 p. m., Sunday.

Museum of Arts Concerts Planned

Sunday afternoon concerts of the Museum of Fine Arts will begin on Nov. 6, with a program of symphonic music played by the State Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Thiede conducting.

The concerts will be given on the first and third Sundays of the month, at 2:30; will last one hour and close in time for the special, free, gallery talks.

The public opening of the exhibition of the works of Frank W. Benson and the late Edmund Tarbell is scheduled for Nov. 16. Paintings by these two contemporary New England artists will be hung in the special exhibition galleries. Supplementing this display an exhibition of Benson's etchings will be arranged in the Print Department. The exhibition will continue through Dec. 18.

Through the generosity of William Henry Claflin, Jr., a small collection of prehistoric American pottery is on loan for a few weeks. It includes pottery of the southwestern Pueblo cultures, the Zuni, Acoma and Hopi, and the cultures of Central America.

Lectures Planned On Architecture

The Boston Architectural Club announces a subscription course of five Wednesday evening lectures, to be given at the clubhouse, 16 Somerset Street, as follows:

Nov. 9—"Design in Industry," by Walter D. Teague, of New York, translator of industrial forms into modern art; Nov. 30—"Eighteenth Century Drawings," by Paul J. Sachs, Associate Director of Fogg Art Museum; Dec. 14—"Little Known Places in Italy and Sicily," (auto-chrome pictures) by Fletcher Steele, landscape architect; Jan. 11—To be announced later; Jan. 25—"Modern Art," by A. Everett Austin, Jr., Director of Wadsworth Athenaeum of Hartford, Conn.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Yankee Fable," new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Extended for another week.

Movies

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Joel McCrea in "Three Blind Mice." 1:45, 4:48, 7:50. Also "History Is Made at Night," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6, 9:05. Tomorrow: "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. Also Paul Kelly and Constance Moore in "The Missing Guest."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

South Station Theater—
Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra, "Demons of the Deep," Arthur Murray shows you "How to Dance the Shag." "Popeye & Katzenjammer Kids cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels; Grantland Rice, Football, cartoons, Travel in Cuba, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
Deanna Durbin, Leopold Stokowski, Adolphe Menjou and Mischa Auer in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with Billy and Bobby Mauch. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Strand—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." Also "Hold That Kiss," with Mickey Rooney and Maureen O'Sullivan. Tomorrow: Loretta Young in "Four Men and a Prayer." Also "Mr. Moto Takes A Chance," featuring Peter Lorre.

University—
Bing Crosby in "Sing You Sinners." 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Clare Trevor. 1:35, 4:55, 8. Tomorrow: "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan, Joy Hodges and Andy Devine.

Fenway and Paramount—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang and Lynn Bari. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:44, 9:52.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes in "Farewell to Arms." Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Always a Woman," and "Bordertown," featuring Paul Muni.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Give Me a Sailor," starring Martha Raye. 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," featuring Gracie Fields and Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang, Lynn Bari, Robert Allen and Ruth Donnelly. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also "My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 4, 6:55, 10. Also "Garden of the Moon," starring Margaret Lindsay. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Joint concert by Lotte Lehmann and Lauritz Melchior. 3:30.

Wellesley College—
Recital by David Barnett, pianist. Department of Music, Billings Hall. Open to the public without charge. 4.

Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse—
Free concert by the West End Community Orchestra. Paul L. Bauguss, conductor. Elizabeth Crouse, violinist. 8:15.

Other Events

Ford Hall Forum—
Robert Briffault, author of "Europa," will speak on "Will the Democratic Powers Have to Fight?" 8.

Faneuil Hall—
Public forum on discussion of all sides to the question of Biennial Sessions for the General Court of the Commonwealth, conducted by New England Town Hall. Open to the public without charge. 8.

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—
Presentation of Pierne's "Children's Crusade" by the Handel and Haydn Society. Soloists: Agnes Davis, Blanche Haskell, Olive Appleton, sopranos; Ernest McChesney, tenor; and Walter Kidder, bass. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15. Oct. 31.

Hotel Vendome—
Program of French songs by Olga Averino. Ballroom, 4. Nov. 1.

Longy School of Music—
Open house concert. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. Nov. 1.

Brown Hall—
Pianoforte recital by the students of Mr. Charles Dennée. N. E. Conservatory, Huntington Avenue, 8:15. Nov. 1.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by the Polish pianist, Jan Smeterlin. 8:30. Nov. 2.

Sanders Theater—
Second concert in the series given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8. Cambridge Nov. 3.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Krenek, Austrian composer, guest soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Nov. 4.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Krenek, Austrian composer, guest soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Nov. 5.

Sanders Theater—
Saturday Morning Junior Concert by thirty members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra given under the direction of Russell Ames Cook. Harvard University, Cambridge. 10:30 a. m. Nov. 5.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Pressure Lightens Next Week End for Hub Football—Ice Fans Await Exhibition

Next Saturday 'Breather' For Most Local Colleges

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Next Saturday will be a "breather" for most of the local college football elevens. And maybe the coaches aren't welcoming this day!

The past several week ends have seen Harvard, Tufts, Boston University, Northeastern, and Boston College meeting equal, if not superior, opposition.

In most cases the opposition has been too much. Harvard has had the most difficult task of all, running into major foes since the opening of the season. Up until today's game with Princeton the Crimson eleven was still seeking its first triumph of the season.

Chicago Weak

Whether they win or not this afternoon over a greatly improved Tiger remains to be seen, but just in case they don't the Harvardians can look for an almost certain victory next week end.

Chicago, of the Big Ten Conference, will be Harvard's opponent in the Stadium. To date the Maroon, like Harvard, have not won a game. They have an early season tie with Bradley. Defeats have been decisive by such teams as Michigan, Iowa, and Ohio State. In view of these sound thrashings Chicago hardly appears strong enough to beat a Harvard team that almost beat Army and held Dartmouth to two hard-earned touchdowns.

The other intersectional fray of the day will be Indiana's appearance at Fenway Park for a game with Boston College. The Eagles will be severely tested in this contest, but should be able to outscore the visitors.

New Hampshire vs. Tufts

Tufts should break into the victory picture next Saturday—provided the Jumbos don't upset the football world today and down Brown—by beating a weak New Hampshire eleven. With only one triumph this season, the Granite State team is experiencing its poorest season in years, Lowell Textile trounced them 20 to 0; Maine romped to the tune of 21 to 0; Colby won 6 to 0, and Vermont piled up a 20 to 0 score. Tufts showed last week against Williams that the Jumbos will have to be reckoned with before the season closes. New Hampshire appears to be the Medford eleven's first victim of the season.

Coach Pat Hanley of the Terriers will be able to rest his regulars next week against Tampa. This will give B. U the opportunity to get in good condition for Boston College on Nov. 11. The Southerners have not done too well so far this year. Florida University defeated them last Saturday, 33 to 0, and the Gators, who are playing the Eagles this afternoon, are not considered particularly dangerous.

Reached Its Peak

Northeastern will retrace its steps to Springfield next Saturday to battle American International College. The Springfield eleven is weaker than in previous years and should bow to the Huskies. American International's record, up until today, shows four defeats and one victory. The Huskies, handicapped by injuries to key men all season, have not done too badly. They held Boston College to a 13-to-0 count; beat Bates, 6 to 0; gained a 13-to-13 tie with favored Lowell Textile; and lost to a heavier St. Anselm, 40 to 6.

The 1938 grid season has reached its peak and now only three Saturdays remain on most teams' schedules. While there are still some important games to be played, it is doubtful if these can offer any more thrills than those which already have gone into the record books.

Harvard Teams Take Share Of Friday Contests

While it was all preliminary to the features this afternoon, Harvard teams won their share of contests yesterday with the varsity cross-country team defeating Holy Cross, 21 to 39, and the jayvee football team defeating Princeton jayvees, 19 to 6. The Holy Cross freshmen bested the Crimson yearlings in cross-country, 23-32, and the Harvard freshmen B football team lost to Moses Brown at Providence, 20 to 7.

In the evening the Princeton and Harvard dignitaries attended the annual Harvard Varsity Club dinner and mutual friendship prevailed. The two presidents, Harold W. Dodd of Princeton and James B. Conant of Harvard, spoke along with the two athletic directors, William J. Bingham of Harvard and Burnham Dell of Princeton.

Dick Harlow, Harvard football coach, and Tad Wieman, Princeton coach, gave short addresses and Bobby Green, captain of the Crimson eleven, praised his team mates and coach. Leo Leary was toastmaster and Richard C. Floyd, club president, presided.

Before the speeches President Floyd announced the awards of the various cups, as follows:

Angier Hockey Trophy (Greatest general improvement in hockey—Frederick DeRham.

John Tudor Memorial Trophy (Most valuable player in hockey)—Eugene Emerson.

Sexton Cup (Winner of Harvard-Yale boat race)—Harvard.

Compton Cup—(Winner of Harvard-Princeton-M. I. T. regatta)—Harvard.

Wingate Memorial Cup (Best all-round baseball player)—U. S. Lupien.

Charles H. Blair Trophy (Champion batter of the E. I. B. B. L.)—U. S. Lupien.

Eugene Wyman Trophy (Varsity swimmer scoring most dual meet points)—Charles Hutter.

Yankee Showing Credit To McCarthy-Fletcher

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—It isn't the power of the World Champion New York Yankees that makes them a great ball club, says Bill Werber, once leading base stealer in the American League, but the push they get from Manager Joe McCarthy and Coach Art Fletcher.

"It is my honest opinion there were better ball clubs in the American League last season than the Yanks from the standpoint of power," the Athletics' third sacker told a Sportsmen's Club here. "But it was the driving influence of McCarthy and Fletcher that had a lot to do with making the Ruppert men champions."

If at First You Do Not Succeed, Try, Try Again

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Football Team

Back row—Torbert Macdonald, Cliff Wilson, Joe Gardella, Frank Foley, and Austie Harding. Front row—Don Daughters, Ken Booth, Dave Glueck, Tim Russell, Nick Mellen, Tom Healey, and Capt. Bobby Green.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Old Favorites on Comeback Trail

Of paramount interest next spring will be the comeback attempts of Dizzy Dean and Carl Hubbell, who would sit in the front row if modern pitchers were grouped before the camera. "Old Diz" will strive to earn the remainder of that $185,000 check that he cost the Cubs, while "Hub" and his famed screwball will seek to revive pennant aspirations at the Polo Grounds.

The futures of both are shrouded with mystery, although memories of their past greatness causes optimism to prevail among critics. Dizzy proved during the recent World Series that he still has a smart head, game heart and the control of a master. But can he rescue that once-renowned fast ball?

Needs Complete Rest

Dizzy has made many friends in baseball. The number must have doubled, at least, after his courageous exhibition against the Yankees at Wrigley Field Oct. 6. When the Cubs open conditioning work at Santa Catalina in February, the big right-hander's comeback will not be lacking in public support. His chance may depend entirely on complete rest through the off-season.

Hubbell plays an even more important role with the Giants than Dean does at Chicago. Bill Terry must have Carl's screwball at regular intervals if he expects to make determined gestures at the 1939 National League pennant. The pitcher, who hurled his club to flags in 1936 and '37, has not thrown a ball since steps were taken to correct his arm difficulty. No one, not even Hubbell himself, can tell what the future holds until spring training is in force. Lefty Grove and Wes Ferrell are two prominent mound comebacks. Perhaps Dizzy and Carl can make the grade.

Hubbell Kept Word

Incidentally, home towners at Meeker, Oklahoma, were somewhat disturbed by their best-known citizen. There was talk of taking down the sign which reads: Meeker—Home of Carl Hubbell.

The hurler was scheduled to return home on a certain date recently, but failed to put in an appearance. Three bands, the Mayor and almost the entire population went to the station and waited in vain. The automobile which Carl won in a nation-wide popularity contest was standing with motor running.

It seems that Hubbell telephoned from Fort Worth, Texas, saying that he might not be able to attend. But despite the warning, welcome home ceremonies were not suspended. Carl had phoned in other years and then arrived on schedule. This time, however, he kept his word, much to the discomfort of Meeker.

* * *

Briefs . . . Has Wes Ferrell enrolled at Stanford University? . . . If so, he may do his early conditioning in California next spring, instead of making the long cross-country journey to the Yankee training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla. . . . Wes has been offered a job writing for a New York newspaper and may decide to learn the trade at Stanford. . . . Gabby Hartnett says Billy Herman will not take a managerial post in '39 because "he has too many good years of active baseball left." . . . Gabby will catch for the Cubs next season "unless I can find a suitable replacement."

* * *

Out of Chicago comes the story of a pig. . . Major Kelly of the Windy City sent it to New York's Mayor Fiorello La Guardia because the Yankees beat the Cubs in the World Series. . . . Mr. Pig travelled from Chicago's city hall to Union Station in an armored express truck with—believe it or not—a police escort. . . . The Broadway Limited rolled him to New York. . . If the Cincinnati Reds finally purchase the Columbus (Ohio) club from the Cardinals, Frank Lane will probably sit in the president's seat.

* * *

Lane, at present, is head of Cincinnati's minor league farm system. . . . He is also a football official in the Big Ten Conference. . . . Only the Cardinal price tag of $500,000 is holding up the deal. . . . The Reds wanted Louisville before the Red Sox made the purchase. . . . In his 20 years of association with the Louisville outfit, Cap Neal sent some $600,000 worth of ivory to the majors.

Griffith Interested In Yankees' Powell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Senators, admitted he was interested in Jake Powell, outfielder of the New York Yankees.

"He's got a lot of ability," said Griffith, one of baseball's biggest traders, "if he ever got both feet on the ground he'd be all right. He might be better than one or two of the fellows we've got."

Griffith—discoverer of Powell—traded him to the Yankees in 1936 for Outfielder Ben Chapman, now with the Boston Red Sox.

Columbia Sees Breather

After five games against major rivals on as many Saturdays, Columbia's varsity football team hopes to encounter somewhat less vigorous opposition next Saturday when the University of Virginia team invades Baker Field.

Virginia has played three games against Columbia in other years, Columbia winning them all. In no case, however, has the game ever been an easy one. In 1933, the last appearance of Virginia at Baker Field, the Cavaliers gave the Lions' Rose Bowl outfit a terrific fight, leading by 6 to 0 well into the third period and finally losing by only 15 to 6. Virginia is coached this season by Frank Murray, former Marquette mentor.

Hockey Play Tomorrow Eve In the Garden

It's the pros against the amateurs tomorrow night when the Boston Bruins, considered one of the best group of moneyed players in hockey ranks, and the Boston Olympics, highest rating amateur sextet in the country, meet in an exhibition game at the Boston Garden.

With both teams making their initial appearance of the season on local ice, Garden officials look for a capacity crowd to sit in on the fray. Proceeds will be donated to the Olympic Hockey Committee.

The Bruins are in better condition for this game than the Olympics. They have been practicing several weeks longer and have had actual competition.

Will See New Men

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins will give the fans an opportunity to look at his new third line tomorrow night. He has named Roy Conacher at left wing, Pat McReavy at center, and Mel Hill on right wing. Conacher and McReavy came up from the amateur ranks, while Hill, who saw some service with the Bruins last year, played with the Int-Am champion Providence Reds.

Plans call for three 15 minute periods between the Bruins and Olympics and then Art Ross wants a 20-minute intra-squad scrimmage in which the club will use the two goalies, Brimsek and Thompson and two forward lines each. The "Thompsons" will have Dit Clapper and Flash Hollett on defense, Dumart, Schmidt and Bauer for a first line and Weiland, Pettinger and Harry Frost for a second line. The Brimseks will have Shore and Portland, defense; Cowley, Getliffe and Sands for a first line, and the Conacher-McReavy-Hill line for relief.

Coach Hago Harrington of the local amateurs promises that his boys will give a good account of themselves. Commenting upon his team after yesterday's practice, Harrington said, "These boys are the greatest group of amateur hockey players I have ever come in contact with. We will show Boston hockey fans the real thing this season, once they have reached their top form."

Three Goaltenders

According to present plans, the Olympics will press into service three goalies at various stages of the game. The veterans Tom Moon and Ted Frazier will probably share the heavy burden, while young Art Ross, Jr., will be used sparingly.

The defense shapes up much the same as last season with the Junie Stubbs, Art Smith, Bill Splaine, and Jim Roberts alternating.

The starting forward line will be that new combine, centered by Junie Allen, former Dartmouth flash, flanked by Johnny Lax and Bob Jeremiah. George Ford is slated to center the next line with the speedy Jerry Desrosiers on the right wing and either Jack Costello or Dick Lewis taking over the right side.

The third line will be made up of those veterans, Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord, and Jack Harris. Spain, who has started slowly, may share the center duties with Al Dewey tomorrow night.

Both the Bruins and the Olympics open their league schedules next week. The Bruins go to Toronto Friday night, while the Olympics are scheduled to visit Valleyfield on Saturday night and Lachine on Sunday afternoon of next week.

Razzle-Dazzle

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Francis Schmidt, one of the country's leading exponents of trickery and deception as coach of the Ohio State football team, yesterday supplied the following definition of his own favorite razzle-dazzle:

"When you ain't lookin' where you're goin', an' you ain't goin' where you're lookin', an' you've got the ball but somebody else is runnin' with it."

Schmidt, whose Buckeyes play New York U. today, was guest speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Touchdown Club.

College Cross-Country

Harvard 21, Holy Cross 39.
Holy Cross Fr. 23, Harvard Fr. 32.
Conn. State 17, R. I. State 38.
Conn. State Fr. 23, R. I. State Fr. 34.
Dartmouth Fr. 22, Yale Fr. 33.
Bowdoin 26, Vermont 32.

Exhibition Hockey

Montreal Canadiens 3, New Haven Eagles 1.
Detroit Red Wings 8, Cleveland Barons 5.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

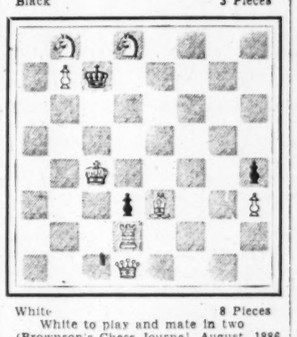
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 29, 1938

Problem No. 2083

By Ben S. Wash

Black 3 Pieces



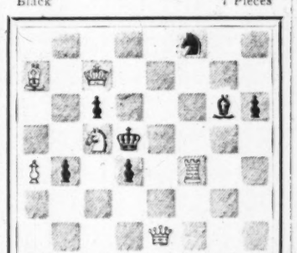
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Brownson's Chess Journal, August, 1886. Perhaps the composer's best-known two-mover.)

Problem No. 2084

By Ben S. Wash

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (First prize, Hartford Globe, 1877. This series of problems by the St. Louis composer of the last century is offered through the kind co-operation and researches of E. W. Allen of Newtonville, Mass.)

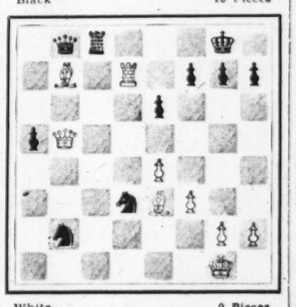
Solutions to Problems

No. 2077. Wh P, at KR2 should be Wh. B.
No. 2081. Q-K
No. 2082. 1. Q-B2 BxQ
2. B-B6
1. ——— RxQ or Kt-Kt6
2. B-B3
1. ——— KtxQ
2. Kt-Q7
1. ——— RxKt
2. QxR(Q3)
1. ——— others
2 KtxQP

End-Game No. 430. White wins. 1 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt2; 2 Q-B, PxB; 3 QxPch, K-B2; 4 QxPch K-K; 5 Q-K7 mate

End-Game No. 431

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Fairhurst-Reshevsky, Hastings, 1937-38. White has just played B(B6)-Kt7. Black overlooked the simple reply, doubtless under time pressure.)

Notes

According to latest reports, the great Dutch tournament will go off as planned. Alekhine, Euwe, Capablanca, Keres, Fine, Reshevsky, Flohr, and Botwinnik will meet each other twice, with the first round scheduled for Nov. 6. This should be one of the great tournaments.

There is some doubt whether Flohr will be able to meet the financial conditions for his match with Alekhine for the world's championship next year. Flohr was designated as official challenger by the International Chess Federation and it was understood that he had the proper backing in Czechoslovakia. Recent conditions have made this doubtful and he has asked for an additional month to arrange for the required deposit.

Dr. Lasker is still in New York and recently gave a simultaneous at the German-Jewish Club, where he won 27, lost 1, and drew 4.

Georges Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold expert, has been giving exhibitions of his simultaneous blindfold skill in Canada and will soon visit the United States. Exhibitions at the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs have already been scheduled.

The first game of the Horowitz-Kashdan match to break their tie in the American Chess Federation tournament at Boston was played at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, Oct. 15. A Ruy Lopez developed critical play in which Horowitz lost a pawn. Kashdan's easy sailing was interrupted by a quick attack which he underestimated, overlooking the coup de grace completely.

Ruy Lopez

Kashdan White	Horowitz Black	Kashdan White	Horowitz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 K-Kt2	Kt-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 P-Q5	Kt-B5ch
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	20 BxKt	PxB
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	21 B-Q3	Kt-B5
5 Castles	B-K2	22 RxR	QxR
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	23 BxKt	PxB
7 B-Kt3	Castles	24 QxP	Q-Kt2
8 P-B3	P-Q3	25 P-Kt4	R-R
9 P-Q4	B-Kt5	26 Kt-Q2	R-R6
10 R-Q	Q-K	27 Kt-B3(d)	B-B3
11 P-KR3	B-R4	28 Kt-Q4	Q-R2
12 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	29 Q-B6	K-R2
13 Kt-R4	Kt-QR4(a)	30 Kt-B3	R-R7
14 KtxB(b)	RPxB	31 R-KB	Q-K6
15 B-B2	Kt-R2	32 QxBP(e)	B-R5
16 P-QR4	Kt-Kt4(c)	Resigns	
17 PxKtP	RPxP		

(a) Black dare not take the KP.
(b) To Kashdan exchanging a Kt for a B is a definite step forward.
(c) This idea is proved to be faulty.
(d) Probably 27 Kt-Kt3 and later Kt-R5 is stronger.
(e) White missed the fatal reply, but after 32 P-Kt5 he loses his material advantage and would not have too easy a time of it drawing.

Those who know Kashdan's fondness for Bishops will appreciate his remark in analysis after the game. "It just goes to show," he said, "you can never trust the knights."

The game below is from the Plymouth (England) tournament, in which Sir George Thomas, former British champion, shared first position with Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world's champion.

Sicilian Defense

Wheatcroft White	Thomas Black	Wheatcroft White	Thomas Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 Q-B2	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	15 BxP	Kt-K4
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 KR-K	KKt-Q2
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Q	P-B4
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	18 Kt-Q4	KtxBch
6 B-K3	B-Kt2	19 PxKt	QR-K
7 B-K2	P-QR3	20 B-K3	PxP
8 P-B4	P-K4	21 P-KB4	Kt-K4
9 Kt-Kt3	Castles	22 Q-Q2	Kt-B5
10 Castles	Kt-B3	23 Q-B3	Q-Kt3
11 P-KR3	P-QKt4	24 Q-Kt3	BxKt
12 B-B3	B-Kt2	Resigns	
13 Q-K	Q-B2		

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Ranking the Tennis Players

None of the reports which are submitted to the members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the annual meetings of that organization attract more attention, or usually draw more criticism, than those which are submitted by the ranking committees. Selecting the first 10 or 20 in all the many divisions of play, including men's and women's singles and doubles, junior singles and doubles, boys' and girls' singles and doubles, as well as intercollegiate singles and doubles, is no mean job, and when it is recalled that there are hundreds of performances which have to be considered in each of the separate divisions, it is easy to see just how arduous a task it is. That there should be criticism regarding the findings of the committees is not surprising; in truth, the real surprise is to be found in the fact that the committees have done as well as they have in the past years. And as the years go on the task is bound to become more and more difficult due to the fact that each year finds more and more players taking part in the game and many more tournaments being held in all parts of the country.

Staff Photo

Adrian K. Quist

Governed by Rules

As the ranking list for the year 1938 will soon be given out by the committee charged with that responsibility, it is interesting to note that Samuel Hardy, a member of the committee, has issued a statement in the U. S. L. T. A. Service Bulletin of Oct. 24, explaining how the rankings are arrived at. His statement shows that instead of basing the selections on opinions of the relative skill of the players or upon an incomplete study of the tournament records of the players involved, the rankings are based solely upon the records of the players for the season under consideration and not upon the opinion of the ranking committee. And while all tournaments and all matches are considered in each player's case, those that are played in the later and most important tournaments are naturally given greater consideration than those in which the player met minor opposition, even though he may have won some high-sounding title. While the system employed may appear to some to work an injustice once in a while, we believe that it is the best that can be devised.

The Footfault Rule

Another item of interest in the U. S. L. T. A. Bulletin is the one which refers to the fact that the Association is again going to propose a change in the present footfault rule at the next annual meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation in March. This rule caused considerable discussion in the Davis Cup interzone final and challenge rounds this year. The number of faults called against Adrian K. Quist of the Australian team in the interzone final at Longwood, Mass., and the challenge round at Forest Hills, N. Y., centered attention on the rule and caused many to condemn it. As a result, the Association is to ask that the words "maintain contact with the ground" be eliminated from the present rule. It will be recalled that the violations were called on Quist because both of his feet were off the ground when he hit the ball. If the change is made, the server will be permitted to jump and hit the ball while in the air, a procedure which we believe will not only eliminate the necessity of making a very questionable decision as to whether the server has one foot touching the ground or not; but will in no way affect the playing of the game. Last year the Federation favored the change, 90 to 81; but as it takes a two-thirds vote to change the rule, it failed. Chances of its being passed this coming March are considered fairly good.

* * *

Short Shavings Here and There

Coach Snavely says that he is thoroughly well pleased with his present arrangements at Cornell, which sets at rest the rumors that he is going to coach a big university eleven on the Pacific Coast next fall. . . . Harvard and Princeton opened their football series in 1877 with two games, each college winning one. . . . Dinghy racing is becoming very popular among eastern colleges. No less than 27 colleges challenged for the cup regatta to be held under the auspices of the M. I. T. Nautical Association tomorrow. . . . The U. S. L. T. A. is to send Donald McNeill, Owen Anderson, Charles R. Harris, and William Robertson on a tour of India this winter on invitation of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. Robertso will captain the team. . . . When Syracuse and Colgate meet at Syracuse a week from today in their traditional football game, it will be the "rubber" contest between Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate and Coach Ossie Solem of Syracuse. Solem was Head Coach of Iowa when that team won from Colgate in 1935, 12 to 7, and Kerr evened the count when Colgate defeated Syracuse last fall, 7 to 0.

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

East

Duquesne 14, Detroit 6.
Georgetown 13, Temple 0.
Salem 27, Fairmont (W. Va.) T. 6.
Westchester (Pa.) T. 0, Kutztown (Pa.) T. 0
St. Bonaventure 20, Davis and Elkins 13.
Findlay 6, West Liberty 0.
Morris Harvey 41, Bethany (W. Va.) 7.
Villanova 150's 0, Pennsylvania 150's 0.
Princeton 150's 19, Yale 150's 13.
Harvard J. V. 19, Princeton J. V. 6.
Va. Tech Frshmn. 22, Bluefield Col. 14.
Mississippi - George Washington postponed.

South

Villanova 6, South Carolina 6.
Clemson 7, Wake Forest 0.
Miami 19, Rollins 0.
Stetson 33, Erskine 14.
Lenoir-Rhyne 12, Maryville 12, tie.
Tennessee Wesleyan 12, Middle Tenn. T. 6.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 21, Loyola (N. O.) 0
Georgetown (Ky.) 31, Alfred Holbrook 0.
Mississippi Teacher 47, Millsaps 0.
Birmingham Southern 12, Chattanooga 6.
Howard 26, Spring Hill 0.
Newberry 20, Cumberland 0.
Presbyterian 12, Emory and Henry 0.
Elon 19, Apprentice School 0.
High Point 21, Eastern Carolina T. 6.

Midwest

John Carroll 27, Kent State 6.
Mount Union 21, Ashland 6.
Central (Mich.) T. 39, St. Mary's 0.
Doane 13, Hastings 6.
Midland 19, Nebraska Wesleyan 0.
Fort Hays T. 38, Kearney T. 6.
York 48, Dana 7.
Duluth T. 6, Bemidji T. 0.
Winona T. 27, Moorhead T. 0.
Virginia Junior 25, Itasca Junior 0.
Bethany (Kan.) 12, McPherson 0.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 27, Kirksville T. 7.
Culver-Stockton 13, Missouri Valley 7.
Rockhurst 30, Central (Mo.) 6.
Baker 19, Haskell Indians 7.
Valley City (N. D.) T. 6, Jamestown 0.
William Jewell 20, Tarkio 19.

St. Norbert 13, Milwaukee (Wis.) T. 0.
Grand Rapids Junior 27, Lawrence T. 7.
Western Union 28, Eastern (S. D.) N. 12.
Duluth Junior 13, Hibbing Junior 0.

Southwest

Arkansas Tech 14, Hendrix 0.
Emporia (Kan.) T. 26, Ouachita 13.
Washburn 14, Oklahoma Aggies 0.
Oklahoma Baptist 21, Northeastern T. 0.
Southeastern T. 25, Bacone Indians 6.
Northwestern T. 13, East Central T. 7.
St. Edwards 19, McMurry 6.
Howard Payne 0, Abilene Christian 0.
Trinity (Texas) 48, Daniel Baker 0.
New Mexico Aggies 34, Flagstaff T. 0.

Rocky Mountain

Montana Mines 6, Carroll 0.

Far West

Eastern Washington 12, Whitworth 0
Linfield 20, Pacific Lutheran 13.
Ottawa University 20, Bethel 0.
Willamette 13, Puget Sound 0.
Pacific 51, Nevada 0.
Indiana State 7, Evansville 6.

Eastern Football Scores

Dartmouth		Cornell	
46-Bates	0	15-Colgate	6
51-St Lawrence	0	20-Harvard	0
22-Princeton	0	17-Syracuse	19
34-Brown	13	21-Penn State	6
13-Harvard	7		
—	—	73	31
166	20		
Princeton		**Yale**	
39-Williams	0	14-Columbia	27
0-Dartmouth	22	0-Pennsylvania	21
13-Pennsylvania	0	9-Navy	7
13-Navy	13	13-Michigan	15
—	—	—	—
65	35	36	70
Columbia		**Colgate**	
27-Yale	14	6-Cornell	15
20-Army	18	0-Duke	7
0-Colgate	12	12-Columbia	0
13-Pennsylvania	14	14-Iowa	0
—	—	—	—
60	58	32	22
Harvard		**Brown**	
13-Brown	20	20-Harvard	13
0-Cornell	20	0-Lafayette	0
17-Army	20	13-Dartmouth	14
7-Dartmouth	13	40-R. I. State	21
—	—	—	—
37	73	93	68
Syracuse		**New York**	
27-Clarkson	0	19-Maine	0
53-Maryland	0	25-Rutgers	6
19-Cornell	17	0-No. Carolina	7
12-Mich State	19	6-Lafayette	7
—	—	—	—
111	36	50	20
Pittsburgh		**Holy Cross**	
19-West Va.	0	28-Providence	0
28-Temple	6	46-R. I. State	13
27-Duquesne	0	19-Manhattan	6
26-Wisconsin	6	6-Carnegie T.	7
34-So. Methodist	7	29-Georgia	6
—	—	—	—
134	19	128	32
Fordham		**Pennsylvania**	
47-Upsala	0	34-Lafayette	6
53-Waynesburg	0	21-Yale	0
6-Purdue	6	0-Princeton	13
26-Oregon	0	14-Columbia	13
—	—	—	—
132	6	69	32
Navy		**Army**	
26-W and M.	0	32-Wichita	0
26-Virginia M. I.	0	39-Virginia P. I.	0
33-Virginia	0	18-Columbia	20
7-Yale	9	20-Harvard	17
13-Princeton	13	40-Boston	0
—	—	—	—
105	22	149	37

Consider Change of Ball

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—The American League, President William Harridge said, was considering "some slight change" in the baseball to be used in 1939 and was carrying on experiments with manufacturers.

"One ball being tried," Harridge said, "has a heavier cover. Another has raised seams and a third a different core. We have not been informed by the manufacturers what the experiments have shown thus far."

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MEN WITH WINGS
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Fred MacMurray—Ray Milland
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A French Symphony Program

The Arts in Boston

French composers supplied the music for the fourth pair of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts of the season, the first of which was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. His Excellency the French Ambassador, who was present, must have been immensely gratified by the sympathetic and virtuosic realization of the music creations of his countrymen; indeed he gave every evidence of pleasure in the performance. Where is there a conductor or an orchestra more capable of giving eloquent expression to French musical art?

The list which represented varied aspects of the French genius comprised Ravel's "Tombeau de Couperin" Suite, Debussy's Prelude to "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," Roussel's "Rapsodie Flamande," and Berlioz's "Fantastic" Symphony. The last two numbers had been included also in a French program given by the orchestra 18 months ago, when Roussel's piece had its first performance in the United States. On both occasions it was the least interesting and least rewarding item. The Flemish folk tunes employed again seemed commonplace and the treatment by the composer uninspired. Roussel, a greatly gifted artist, would have been more worthily represented by almost any other of his orchestral works.

The performance of the Debussy was extraordinary, even for this orchestra, in its beauty of tone, its grace of phrasing, its subtlety of nuance, and its delicacy of color. Both Mr. Laurent and Mr. Gillet—good Frenchmen—were called upon to take a bow in response to the applause.

The symphony likewise came to brilliant utterance. And despite its pages of redundancy and its overblown emotionalism and theatricalism, it is still enjoyable for its melodic charm, its harmonic justness, its original orchestraton. The performance was received with enthusiasm.

L. A. S.

John Charles Thomas

Who will give his only Boston concert of the season on the evening of Nov. 21, in Symphony Hall.

Doll and Richards Gallery

Two exhibitions are being shown while the Disney "Snow White" original water colors continue to attract crowds to Doll and Richards gallery.

Mary Lincoln Orr is showing water colors. She divides her talents among flower pieces, landscapes, and genre scenes. Her flowers are depicted in terms of their definitive patterns and clear, bright colors. Her landscapes aim to show scenic beauty and local atmosphere. Of unusual interest are her views of Colombia, South America. In her travels she has made some attractive records of scenes, views of the seacoast, shapes of trees. She has even portrayed aircraft and boats.

For an initial display in Boston, there are also shown at Doll and Richards water colors by Andrew Wyeth, son of N. C. Wyeth. Andrew Wyeth is a water colorist of conviction and capacity, revealing a talent worth watching. Young Mr. Wyeth has chosen themes of the Maine coast which will remind some spectators of Winslow Homer, who, too, found this subject a limitless source of inspiration.

Mr. Wyeth favors a limited palette in which the extremes of black and white dominate, and into which color is injected episodically. In his hand the medium flows, the color is washed on boldly and briefly. He indicates form in the most rudimentary way, achieving his results through sharp and vigorous contrasts. Some may be reminded of Marin by the bravura in Mr. Wyeth's style, but Mr. Wyeth is motivated by naturalism while Mr. Marin is promoted by emotion. One method is visual, the other visionary. We should like to see Mr. Wyeth widen his choice of subjects, being curious about his treatment of less dramatic themes.

Copley Society

Photographs by Francis A. Rugg at the Copley Society gallery present a wide range of subjects which he has shrewdly chosen for their camera suitability. He has succeeded in getting good shots from Carcassonne to Vermont. One of the loveliest photographs is a spray of pink dogwood in which Mr. Rugg has recorded detail impressively.

D. A.

Britannic to Sail From Boston With Large Local Group

Week End Sailings

On its first sailing from Boston in a year or so, the Cunard White Star motorship Britannic is to pick up 200 pasesngers at East Boston tomorrow and sail for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool at 4:30 p. m., the only deep-water passenger liner to sail from Boston this week end. Two others are due to arrive, however.

Alexander Lindsay, manager of the Warwick Country Club, Warwick, R. I., and well known golf professional, is booked to sail on the Britannic.

Also on the passenger list is the name of Joseph Jones, alderman of the City Council of Barnsley, England, and former Mayor of Leeds, Yorkshire. He is President of the Miners Federation of Great Britain and was the official delegate to the recent American Federation of Labor Conference at Houston, Texas.

The American Trader of the United States Lines is due from London, tomorrow morning with 58 passengers, of whom 10 are to debark at Boston.

In the afternoon the Cunard White Star's Samaria is due in from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway with 86 passengers for Boston and 270 for New York.

The three passenger craft are a part of a fleet of 29 vessels of all descriptions due to arrive at Boston over the week-end, coming from all parts of the world, with cargoes as varied as the offerings of a variety store.

Sidesaddle Rider Wins Prize In Women's Run at Horse Show

In a field of rushing chargers, pirouetting polo ponies, and champing jumpers, the comparatively docile women's saddle horses took the spotlight last night at the eleventh annual Horse Show at the Commonwealth Armory.

All but one of the 14 contestants in this event of the second night of the show rode conventionally astride their mounts. But Miss Helen James, riding Mountain Country for Mrs. Florence F. Dibble of Newbury, elected to ride sidesaddle. This challengingly decorous figure and her glistening chestnut gelding stood out in striking contrast with fellow competitors who preferred the masculine style of riding. Miss Marion Atherton, donor of the coveted Dale McDonald Challenge Trophy, for which the riders contested, made the award to the distinguished lady and her mount for the highest degree of manners and quality on the field.

But horse lovers, like most people, are unpredictable. They gave their loudest applause to tiny Margie McCarthy, who straddling a huge chestnut gelding, had to set a precedent by asking the judge to hand her back into the saddle, some few feet above her head, after she had dismounted for conformation in the bridle class event.

The second Copley-Plaza Challenge trophy—donated this year, and to be won three times by the same exhibitor—was carried off by Clara Jackson's chestnut mare Hakodate in a field of talented performers. The first Copley-Plaza Challenge trophy, presented in 1935, was retired after last year's show, being won three times by Erin's Son, owned by the Audwill Stables.

Among the five-gaited entries, the Raymor Farm's Little Sport proved the most facile exponent of the walk, rack, single foot, trot, and canter.

An exhibition of platoon drill by Troop E of the 110th Cavalry provided a stirring interlude in the evening's program. The 26 khaki-uniformed riders circled and pivoted, cantered two, four, and then eight abreast, and finally climaxed the performance with a galloping charge eight abreast the length of the ring.

Combination saddle and harness ponies, heavy-weight polo ponies, saddle ponies, hunters and jumpers competed in a series of events to win coveted trophy and ribbon awards.

A fast-moving pair jumping event by U. S. Cavalry officers, and members of the Essex Troop Horse Show team, was won by two well-matched jumpers of the First Squadron, Third U. S. Cavalry. The riders took their mounts over a series of difficult hurdles in which the two horses are judged as one, and in which failure to keep abreast is considered faulty.

The second half of the open jumping elimination tilt left horses of Danny Shea stables, Mrs. Dorothea Moran, Capt. Jadwin, and Frank Dunlap to compete with the winners of Thursday evening in the final event at tonight's show.

New Haven Railroad's Loss By Hurricane $3,386,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—Trustees of the New Haven Railroad estimated today that losses from hurricane, tidal wave and flood would aggregate $3,386,000, including lost revenue. Approximately $421,000 of this damage involved property that will not be replaced, the trustees said in a formal statement.

Meteor Explosion Shakes Maine Area

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, Oct. 29

A blast which Robert M. Dole, Weather Bureau Meteorologist here, attributed to the explosion of a meteor, some 30 to 40 miles above the earth, shook several Maine towns Wednesday night.

Mr. Dole said that almost every fall he receives reports of bursting meteors, or "fireballs," which he described as "fragments from a disintegrating comet."

If the fragments are large enough, he said, their explosion creates a noise and concussion easily heard and felt on the ground.

Special Session Ends as $19,437,415 Relief Bill Passes

(Continued from Page 9)

study legislation which would facilitate relief work in the event of future emergencies.

More Than Asked

The program which was almost $3,000,000 more than the figure recommended by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, promptly received his signature, became law, and he prorogued the Legislature with praise for its "prompt action and commendable appreciation of the tremendous problem facing our people."

Sending his thanks and appreciation in a message to the Legislature Governor Hurley said:

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of the citizens of Massachusetts, my deep appreciation for the prompt action rendered by the Great and General Court in appropriating funds to rehabilitate the stricken areas of this Commonwealth. United action was imperative!

"May I commend Hon. Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate, and Hon. Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for their wholehearted co-operation. I also desire to praise the efficient service of the members of the Ways and Means Committee.

"The Legislature is the agency responsible for the passage of all legislation. The entire membership of the present Legislature, both Democratic and Republican, have, by their immediate approval of the legislation appropriating said funds, displayed commendable appreciation of the tremendous problem facing our people. I know the assistance thus given will never be forgotten."

Appreciation Shown

In the lower branch Speaker Horace T. Cahill, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, expressed his appreciation saying:

"Before bringing down the gavel for the last time, the Chair wishes to express to all members of both parties his heartfelt gratitude for the unusual, nonpartisan co-operation shown by the House, in sanely and promptly disposing of the problems of the special session in connection with the flood and hurricane conditions.

"The Chair gratefully acknowledges as well that His Excellency and the Honorable Senate likewise have been fully co-operative.

"The legislative process, under our Constitution, has fully justified itself with the General Court, as the people's forum, and with you, my friends and colleagues, as the people's spokesmen. Good luck and God bless you!"

In the Senate Samuel H. Wragg, President and candidate for Sheriff in Norfolk County, said:

"Fellow Senators: May I express my congratulations to you for your ready and generous action for the relief of those who suffered untold hardships in the hurricane and flood of Sept. 21.

"You and your members of the Ways and Means Committee deserve lasting credit. This, I am sure, is my final good night to you."

Tchaikowsky Found Worthy Of Toscanini Baton at Last

Week-End Radio Specials

A first-time conducting of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique" Symphony by Arturo Toscanini; a talk by Emil Ludwig from Paris; débuts of the Library of Congress chamber music season and of a Cuban coloratura singer; a forum discussion on agriculture, with Secretary Wallace and Gen. Hugh Johnson; an H. G. Wells play on Martians by Orson Welles "Mercury Theater" company; and a "preview" of the opera season from Chicago, make up some of the features of a week end well packed with good radio fare.

It is a rare thing in a career so long and distinguished as Toscanini's to come upon a work of established popularity which is a "first time" for him. Yet Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique," or Sixth, is in this class, owing to Mr. Toscanini's supposed dislike of the Russian composer's works. Only last week Mr. Toscanini relented slightly by programming Tchaikovsky's Overture Fantasia "Romeo and Juliet." Apparently while Mr. Toscanini is educating the radio audience, the radio audience is demanding an education on Tchaikovsky from him. Other works scheduled are Haydn's celebrated "Horn Call" Symphony in D Major, and Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2, in which Bernard Baker, first trumpet of the orchestra, will use a special trumpet pitched an octave higher than the usual B Flat trumpet, in order to play the extremely high register passages contained in this work.

Other features tonight:

Talk:
Postmaster James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on "What the Campaign Is All About," NBC to WNAC, 9:30 p. m., in first of two-program series given to the heads of the two dominant political party committees by the NBC. John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican Committee, next week.

Popular music:
Hugues Panassie, French writer on jazz, special guest of Saturday Night Swing Club, CBS to WEEI, 7:15 p. m.; also Maxine Sullivan, songs; Artie Shaw and his trio; Al Harris, English guitarist.

Variety:
Tommy Riggs's "Betty Lou" to meet "The Shadow," NBC to WNAC, 8 p. m.

Sunday

Talks:
Problems of taxation to be discussed by Neil H. Jacoby, statistician; Louis Wirth, finance professor; and David Cushman Coyle, engineer and economist, in University of Chicago Round Table, NBC to WNAC, 12:30 p. m.

Emil Ludwig on "France Looks to America," from Paris, CBS to WEEI, 1:30 p. m.

Dr. Philip W. Ireland, of Harvard University, on "Fifteen Years of the Turkish Republic," WEEI, 2 p. m.; Doctor Ireland has just returned from a three-month survey of Turkey.

"What About Our Surpluses?," by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Gen. Hugh Johnson, columnist, and Lyman Bryson, radio educator, in "People's Platform," CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m.

New England Town Hall Forum, to debate proposed referendum on ballot providing for biennial sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature, WEEI, 8 p. m.

"The Other Americas," Edward Tomlinson's Latin American period, to relay discussions of the forthcoming Pan American Congress at Lima, Peru, by Dr. Carlos Concha, Foreign Minister, from Lima; and Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, from Rio de Janeiro, WBZ, 7 p. m.

Serious music:
Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," by Radio City Opera Company, NBC to WBZ, 12 noon, with Jan Peerce as Canio; Robert Weede as Tonio and Silvio, and Viola Philo as Nedda.

Ebe Stignani, mezzo-soprano; Richard Bonelli, baritone; Dino Borgioli, tenor, members of the San Francisco Opera Company, to be heard in well-known opera arias and a trio, in special program of "Magic Key" from War Memorial Opera House in San Francisco, NBC to WBZ, 2 p. m.

Mme. Guiomar Novaes, Brazilian pianist, to play Chopin's Concerto No. 2, in F Minor, with New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.; also Berlioz's Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Griffe's "The White Peacock," and Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D Major, by orchestra.

Metropolitan Auditions to present Anna Mary Dickey, soprano; Beatrice Brody, contralto; and Edward Boucher, basso, from Boston, NBC to WBZ, 5 p. m.

Coolidge Quartet to play Beethoven's Quartet in G, Op. 18, No. 2, in Founder's Day program of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, in opening program of Library of Congress chamber season, NBC to WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Emma Otero, Cuban coloratura soprano, in radio debut, to be heard in Spanish songs and "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.; orchestra under Jose Iturbi to feature Ritual Fire Dance from De Falla's "El Amor Brujo" and Gershwin's "Cuban Overture."

Drama:
"The Great Magician," a play of the commedia del arte theater of Italy of the sixteenth century, prepared by Lawrence Carra, third production of "Great Plays," NBC to WBZ, 1 p. m.

"Up From Darkness," a coal-mining story, with Rosalind Russell and James Stewart in leads, by Silver Theater, CBS to WEEI, 6 p. m.

H. G. Wells's "War of the Worlds," an early story on the Martians, vehicle for Orson Welles and his "Mercury Theater" company, CBS (except Boston), 8 p. m.

"Renaissance at Charleroi," a Creole romance, with Charles Boyer and Josephine Hutchinson, in "Hollywood Playhouse," NBC to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Popular:
Walter Gross's well-done "Accent on Music" to present him in "Sweet and Fancy," a special piano work, and also renditions of "The Night Is Filled With Music," "Honeysuckle Rose," "Something About an Old Love," and "Time on My Hands"; Nan Wynn, vocalist, in "You Go to My Head," "Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea," and "Small Fry," CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

Monday

Serious music:
Curtis Institute of Music program, to present students as music commentators, with music by Barbara Thorne, soprano; and Samuel Mayes, cellist, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Joseph Mariano, flutist, to be heard in Foote's "Night Piece for Flute and Strings," in Rochester Civic Orchestra concert, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor, NBC to WBZ, 3 p. m.; also "Capriccio Espagnol" of Rimsky-Korsakoff, by orchestra.

Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing "Prize Song" from "Meistersinger," Watts's "Blue Are Her Eyes" and Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," NBC to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.; Alfred Wallenstein and orchestra to play Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6, Liadow's "Musical Snuff Box," and "Morris Dance" from German's "Henry VIII" Suite.

First act of Verdi's "Aida," with Giovanni Martinelli, Dusolina Giannini and Bruna Castagna in leads, from Chicago Opera House in second performance of season of Chicago City Opera Company, NBC to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Drama:
Carole Lombard to play lead in "That Certain Woman" in Radio Theater, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 No'western - Minn. football game	La. State - Tennessee football game	No'western - Minnesota football game	No'western - Minnesota football game	Sport reports
5:15				Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Swingology"; variety	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Al Roth's Orchestra	program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musicale	Spanish Revue; talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Football News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Political talk	Dramatization	Sport results	Dinner music
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time"; Red	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.
7:15 L. Noble's Orch.	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests;	Political talk	"Sweet Music"
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Richard Himber's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 'Johnny Presents';	Political talk	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John Philip Sousa Memorial Program	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Political talk	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Wynken, Blynken, Nod"
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	Political talk	Fred Waring and His	Jacques Renard's Orch.	V. Cratli, songs
8:45 questions; answers	"Ranch Boys"	Pennsylvanians	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Music; talk; sports
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks Johnson, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:15 "Dance Time"	Henry Burr; soloists;	Political talk	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Political talk	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Political talk	"The Playboys"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Paul Martin's Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra: Arturo Tos-	Paul Martin's Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 guests	canini, conductor	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Colonel Merriwether's	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 Political talk	NBC Symphony Or-	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Arturo Tos-	News Service	J. Manzanere's Orch.	Sports relay
11:15 Sports; talk; music.	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	French songs
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Dreams of Long Ago";	"American Society of	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	"Friends of Mine"
10:45 Aubade for Strings	drama	Ancient Instruments"		Studio speaker
11:00 Service from Trinity Church	News; weather; journal	Musical Interlude; "The	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Neighbor Nell"	Pine Tavern"		"Music in the Modern
11:30 Service from Trinity Church	Studio talk	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Manner"
11:45	"Southernaires"	Madrigal Singers		The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Radio City Opera Series: Leon Cavallo's "I Pagliacci"; vocalists and orchestra	Clotilda Zappula and Francis J. Cronin	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Safety talk			Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 'Male and Female'		University of Chicago Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Gems of Melody"			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 'Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays": Carra's	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano club	"Great Magician"	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	"Great Plays": Carra's	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Farmer Takes Mike	"Great Magician"	"Chats About Dogs"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Talk: P. W. Ireland	"Magic Key": San Francisco Music Opera Company headed by Ebe Stignani; Broadcast from Holland.	Concert Internationale	"Let's Go Back to the Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Christian Educ.		Political		"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Commentator on		"The Kidoodlers"	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Sports			News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philharmonic Society;	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	"Sunday Drivers"; variety program	Harold Stokes Orchestra	Political talk; music
3:15	Vocal trio		Harold Stokes Orchestra	Varied Voices
3:30 John Barbirolli, conducting	"Second Guessers"; football comment	"Court of Human Relations"	"People's Rally"	Lincoln Quintette
3:45			"People's Rally"	Jerry-Baker, songs
4:00 New York Philharmonic Society;	"National Vespers"	Opposition to Plan "E."	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:15	"National Vespers"	Political talk	Religious Hour	American Forum
4:30 John Barbirolli, conducting	News; speaker	"The Shadow"; dramatization	Gypsy Caravan"	"Cottage Hawaiians"
4:45	"Boredom by Budd"		Gypsy Caravan"	"Sweet Music"
5:00 "Buddy Clark Entertains"	Metropolitan Opera auditions	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy skit with music	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	V. Gomez, guitarist		Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 'Ben Bernie and	Federal Housing talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"		Bee	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater":	Political talk	"Four Stars Tonight"	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Political talk
6:15 Conrad Nagle, m. c.	Political talk	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Talk
6:30 "Lang's Liner";	Political talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch.	News commentator	Vocal Group	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform';	Political talk	Jack Benny Program;	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	Political talk	vocalist; orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Gospel songs
7:30 "Passing Parade";	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon"; Freddie	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sports commentator
7:45 John Nesbett	Parkers"	Martin's Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Irish Minstrels"
8:00 N. E. Town Meeting: Faneuil Hall.	"Music Graphs"	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy, baritone; Dorothy Lamour, vocalist	"Bach Cantata Series"; soloists; chorus; orch.	"Classical Album"
8:15	Political talk		"Say It With Words"; with Dr. Charles Funk	"Classical Album"
8:30 N. E. Town Meeting: Faneuil Hall.	Library of Congress Chamber Music Series.			Roger Coleman, tenor.
8:45				Dance orchestra
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour: Symph. Orchestra: Emma Otero, guest	Hollywood Playhouse: "Renais. at Charleroi"	Political rally	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final"; dramatizations
9:15	Walter Winchell	Political rally	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:30	Irene Rich; sketch	Political rally	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:45		Political rally	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 "Accent on Music"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 "Accent on Music"			"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and Eyelines"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Col. Frederick Palmer	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Commentator
11:15 Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather reports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"; reader;
11:45 P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	music

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan";	Breakfast Club; soloist; orchestra	Household talk	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Studio talk; political	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"The Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Jane Arden"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"		Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; play	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	Piano team
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade" sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Rod of Life"	Citizens' Educ'n League	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue;	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour.	Yankee News Service.	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sports relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pauline Alpert, pianist	"Today's Travelers"
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Sweet Music"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School of the Air"	"Valiant Lady"	Sport reports	Estelle Sternberger	"Classical Album"
2:45	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Sports; Red Cross talk	Organ music
3:00 Curtis Institute of Music; Casimir Hall, Philadelphia	Rochester Civic Orchestra Matinee Concert; G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Mary Marlin"	City Hall Interviews	Sport reports
3:15		"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport relays	Sport reports
3:30		"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 Comm'nity Bulletin	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 Comm'nity Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Interview	Shirley Hall, songs
4:15 Network program	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 Patterns in Swing	"Club Matinee"; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Music; songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; political	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; variety program	Vic Ardens' Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Science on the March"	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 "Tango Time"	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	Al Pearce and Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Political talk	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 "Swing Partner"	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Richard Crooks; orchestra; chorus	E. Fiorito's Orchestra	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.			"Famous First Facts"; interviews; music	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45				Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater: "That Certain Woman," with Carole Lombard	Chicago City Opera Company; Verdi's "Aida," with Martinelli	"Hour of Charm"; Phil Spitalny's Orchestra	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or.	Lee Grant's Orchestra
9:15		Eddie Duchin's Orch.	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or.	Commentator
9:30	Network program	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45			WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloists; quartet	Commentator	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		Will Osborne's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Swing Partner"	National Forum; talk	Political talk	"Pageant of Melody"; symphony orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:45 "Let's Waltz"	National Forum; talk	Political talk		"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	24th Annual Hadassah Convention	Jose Mansanero's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It		Jose Mansanero's Orch.	Dance Orchestra

Old Market House In Providence Not To Be Demolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29—Fear of Rhode Island residents that the Old Market House, one of the city's finest examples of Colonial architecture, was being razed, has been dispelled by George J. Geisser, a city architect, who says the upper part of the building has been dismantled, so that it could be strengthened and rebuilt along original lines before it is taken over for the use of city departments.

Mr. Geisser declared that the 164-year-old red building, relic of ancient Providence and for many years the home of the Chamber of Commerce, was considered the key structure in the entire civic development in the Market Square section and there has never been any serious thought of tearing it down.

Sought by townsfolk who needed a place for trading foodstuffs, the Old Market House was built in 1774, with the help of funds provided by the General Assembly. It was in the Market House that the people gathered March 1, 1775, to burn Indian tea as a protest against English taxation. The building was used as a granary by French allies of the colonists during the Revolution. Troops also were quartered there.

In 1797 Masonic organizations built the third story at their own expense. The Chamber of Commerce took over quarters in 1880, and its offices were housed there until recently when the city government sought space for new departments and the civic body was ordered to move.

P. R.: How It Works

(Continued from Page 9)

of our present voting system, for it is susceptible to one of the favorite tricks of the political machines, splitting of the majority vote.

This can be easily explained. A city is divided into wards, the machine controls, through its city employees and otherwise, a portion—let us say one quarter—of the votes. If there is strong opposition, the machine simply puts in several controlled or "stooge" candidates to split up the three-quarter majority. This works rather well. In Cambridge at present five of the 11 candidates elected from wards were chosen by primary minorities. In Quincy, not a single Councilman was elected by a majority vote.

There is another little political trick. Suppose that machine votes are not evenly spread over the wards. One section has more than it needs, while another has less. Then the politicians simply move the ward boundaries around. That is why some ward maps show such peculiarly-formed boundaries. Years ago this was so striking in Essex County that a famous artist, Gilbert Stuart, touched the map up a bit and called the result a Salamander.

Gerrymandering

"Better call it a Gerrymander," said a newspaper editor, reminding the artist that Governor Gerry had moved the boundary lines. And ever since they have called this scheme, gerrymandering.

Then, too, machines find it easy to control the party caucuses where candidates are nominated for the Primaries.

Under Proportional Representation and Plan E, there are no wards to split or gerrymander. And there are no primaries, the petition signed by 50 is sufficient to place a cand

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 1,563,910
1938 volume to date 240,325,373
1937 volume to date 351,972,999

Market Leaders Drift Downward In Brief Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—A rather tired stock market was content to doze through today's brief session.

While the drift was downward, no especially weak spots were discernible in the list. The ticker tape frequently came to a standstill. Losses ranged from fractions to around a point at the start of the final hour.

Wall Street opinions were mixed regarding benefits to be derived from the Government-utility war defense expansion program and power company stocks did little or nothing. Many traders stood aside to await the rail wage decision of the President's fact-finding committee, due after the close.

Unchanged to down modest amounts were Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Chrysler, Anaconda, American Can, Johns-Manville, Standard Oil of N. J., and Foster Wheeler.

Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber, Great Northern and Texas Corp., edged upward.

Bond Market Uneven

Selected rail shares crept forward in quiet dealings in an uneven bond market today.

Fair demand appeared for top-grade utility and industrial issues. There were laggards, however, in both groups.

U. S. Governments mostly tended lower. In the foreign dollar division Japanese loans were under a little pressure while German bonds were marked up narrowly.

Among low-priced rails Erie convertible 4s of '53 "D," was ahead about 4 in the last hour of the short session. Alleghany 5s of '44 moved up more than 2 and smaller advances were made by Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, General Steel casting 5½s, and American Water Works 6s.

On the minus side for small amounts were Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "A," Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s and Great Northern 4s of '46 "G."

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Wheat was traded within a range of less than one cent today but prices were fractionally higher most of the time. May and July, 1939, contracts showed the most strength.

A ½ to ⅝ lower close at Liverpool, indicating little concern there over Argentina frosts, caused some selling here, but there was little disposition to press the market in view of unfavorable crop reports from the domestic southwest.

Around mid session, wheat was ⅛ off to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, December 65, May 66⅜, and corn was ¼ down to ½ up, December 45¼, May 48⅝.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	½@ ⅝%	½@ ⅝%
60 days	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝
90 days	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝
4 months	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝
5-6 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾

London Market

Short bills	½@ ⅝/16	½@ ⅝/16
3 mos bills	½@ ⅝/16	½@ ⅝/16
Bar gold	145s 10½d	145s 10½d
Bar silver	19 9/16d	19 9/16d

			140s 6½d
			20d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	8
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

compare with the last previous figures as Current quotations of foreign exchanges follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.8397
France—franc	.0266⅛	.0266⅛	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1692	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2271	.2271	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4068	.4068	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5442	.5442	$
Sweden—krona	.2455	.2457	.4537
Norway—krone	.2395	.2396	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2128	.2129	.4537
Spain—peseta			.1967
Greece—drachma	.0088	.0088	.0220
Austria—schill'g			.1282
Czech via—koruna	.0344	.0344	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0211½	.0212⅛	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0436	.0436	.0744
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0223½	.0223½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2510	.2510	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2150	.2150	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4100	.4125	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2780	.2782	.8440
India—rupee	.3559	.3560	.8180
Java—florin	.5453	.5457	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2970	.2972	*
Shanghai—dol	.1650	.1650	*
Straits—dol	.5550	.5550	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4978	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9912½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2037½	.2037½	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai, not quoted. †Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. ¶Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury October 27: receipts $10,741,139.84; expenditures $10,973,634.63; net balance $2,992,587,911.10; including $1,992,813,137.95 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $26,678,238.32. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1): $1,792,960,796.96; expenditures $2,911,706,641.46, including $926,610,621.86 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,118,845,866.50; gross debt $38,426,625,534.80, an increase of $165,164,07 over the previous day; gold assets $14,661,424,497.18.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	57	57	57	Oct 28
123¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46½	46½	46½	Oct 27
12¼	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	24	24	24	Oct 22
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 28
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	3	63¾	63½	63¾	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60g)	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	4	13	13	13	Oct 28
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	12	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	13	13	13	— ¼
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	2	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	6	20½	20¼	20½	
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 28
197	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	3	187¼	186	186	—1
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)		12⅛	12	12	Oct 28
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (1⅛e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	4½	Allied Stores	21	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	70½	68¼	68¼	Oct 28
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	12	53	52⅜	52¾	
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 28
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	69	69	69	—1¾
28⅛	24	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	1	24	24	24	Oct 28
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	15	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅞
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	12	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
44⅜	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	2	43½	43	43½	—1
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	103⅞	103	103	— ⅞
176	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Oct 25
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	4	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	2	50½	49½	49½	Oct 28
23⅜	9⅛	Am Ch & Chl 1.55e)	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
110¾	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	122½	122½	122½	Oct 28
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	9	9	9	Oct 28
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¾	4	Am Export (2e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	4⅛	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
20⅜	10	Am & F P $6 bf	1	16	16	16	— ¼
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	4	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
14½	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 28
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30¼	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	30	30	30	Oct 27
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Oct 26
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	8	8⅛	8	8	Oct 28
27⅛	12⅜	Am Locomotive	11	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	4	72	70	70	Oct 28
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	1	14¾	14	14	Oct 28
51⅜	23⅜	Am M & Met	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (½e)	2	42¾	42	42	— ½
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	25	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
47½	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
41¼	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	2	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	10	20	19⅜	19¾	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	71	71	71	—¼
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	8	16⅞	16¼	16¾	Oct 28
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	2	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
58⅛	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	21	53¾	52⅜	52⅞	—1⅛
137	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	137	135	137	Oct 28
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61	61	61	Oct 27
35⅜	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	16	34	33½	33¾	— ⅜
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	29¼	28⅛	28½	Oct 28
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	106	106	106	—1
20½	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20½	19⅞	20½	Oct 27
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	148½	147¾	148½	+ ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	89	88⅛	89	+ ⅜
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¾	149¾	149¾	— ⅜
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15¾	6	Am Water Works	78	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	88½	88½	88½	Oct 27
7¾	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6¾	6½	6½	Oct 28
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	9	40½	40	40	Oct 28
9¾	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	42	42	42	Oct 22
42⅛	21	Anaconda	84	38	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
61⅜	29	Anacon W & C	4	64	62	64	+3⅜
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
20½	10	Andes Copper	3	17½	17	17	—1⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅛	3¼	3¼	Oct 28
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Oct 28
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Oct 26
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
72	28¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	Oct 27
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug26
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	18	46¼	45¼	46	+ ⅛
12⅞	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	5	12½	12¼	12¼	Oct 28
8	2½	Artloom Corp	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 28
12⅛	4	Assd Dry Goods	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Oct 27
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
36⅝	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	26	39⅝	39	39	—1¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	66	65	65	— ¾
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	15	27½	26⅞	27	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 26
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 27
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ¼
109¼	103½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Oct 27
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	44½	44	44½	Oct 28
63¼	36	Atlas Powder (1½g)	2	63¼	62½	62½	Oct 27
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
6¼	2½	Auburn Auto	8	5¼	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 27
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	5	3¼	3	3	— ¼
6	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	5	Baldwin Loco ct	26	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	28	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
13¾	5⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	11	10¾	10	10⅛	
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	31½	31	31	Oct 27
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
14	5	Barker Bros	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	Oct 27
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	7	17⅝	17½	17½	
20		Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	4	9⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 20
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	4	101	100	100	Oct 20
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	4	114	114	114	Oct 26
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (2.30e)	1	17	16	16	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	37	23	22⅜	22¾	— ½
19	11¾	Benef Ind Ln (1¾e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
54½	26¾	Best & Co (2.32½e)	11	54	53¾	54	+ ¼
68⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	37	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜	— ¼
117⅜	123¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Oct 28
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	27	27	27	— ¼
22⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	8	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	39	27¾	27⅜	27½	— ⅜
30½	15⅞	Bohn Al & Brass	1	28¾	28¼	28¼	
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	12½	12¼	12½	Oct 28
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	9	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	11	32	32	32	
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	3¾	3¼	3¼	Oct 27
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	22½	22	27	Oct 27
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (.05e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
37⅝	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	14	33¾	33¼	32½	— ⅛
49¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	1	38	38	38	Oct 26
41⅞	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	7	41¾	41¼	41¾	Oct 28
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 28
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	11¾	11½	11½	
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	8	33¾	32¾	32¾	Oct 28
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	21⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
41	27⅜	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33	33	33	Oct 26
14½	5½	Brwick Balke (½e)	1	13	13	13	
13¼	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	11⅜	11½	11⅜	— ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	5¾	5⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	6	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
25	13¼	Bullard Co	8	24	23⅛	23⅞	Oct 28
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	19	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Oct 26
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 26
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 28
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23	23	23	Oct 27
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	4	4	4	
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	13	13	13	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	8	18	17¼	17¼	Oct 28

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24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	5¼	Calumet & Hec	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
30½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	18	17⅛	17½	Oct 28
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	5	17	16⅞	17	
8¼	5	Canadian Pacific	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Oct 27
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 22
19⅞	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Oct 28
4½	2¼	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	4	4	4	
107½	62½	Case,J I Co (5e)	3	93½	93½	93¾	Oct 28
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
106⅛	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	4	106	106	106	Oct 27
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	14	23⅞	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93	92	92	Oct 26
30⅛	12½	Celotex Corp	1	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	7	Cent R R N J	3	10	10	10	Oct 25
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 27
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	43	50⅜	47⅜	48½	—3⅜
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	18	Champ Paper & F	6	29¾	29	29	Oct 28
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	11	11	11	Oct 25
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	28	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	7	80¾	80¼	80⅜	Oct 28
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	4	45¼	44¾	45	+ ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 27
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	Oct 28
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 28
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 27
5⅝	2¼	Chi Great West pf	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 28
19⅞	6⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Oct 28
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	16	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	40	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
18	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	17⅝	17½	17½	Oct 28
37½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (2)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 28
44	17⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	Oct 27
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 27
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 27
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	3	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	10	10	10	Oct 27
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	6	17⅜	17	17½	Oct 28
10⅛	3¼	Childs Co	4	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	41	82½	81⅝	82½	
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.30e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Oct 28
5⅜	2	City Stores	6	4⅜	4½	4½	Oc 28
93	78	Clark Equip	1	26	26	26	Oct 25
27½	10⅝	Clev Graph Br (⅜e)	1	29	29	29	— ½
30⅜	15¼	Climax Molyb (.90e)	4	52¼	51¼	52	+ ¼
52⅞	32½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	3	23½	23	23	
25¾	10½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	6	133¾	133½	133¾	Oct 28
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
61	57½	Colgate Palm P(⅛a)	14	15½	15½	15¾	— ⅜
16½	7⅛	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	5	103	102½	103	+ ½
103	78	Collins & Aik (1e)	4	27½	26½	27½	+ ½
39¾	13¼	Col Fuel & Iron	7	19¼	18¾	19⅛	Oct 28
20	9½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	18	18	18	— ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	3	18	18	18	Oct 27
22¾	12	Col Gas & El	64	9	8⅞	9	
97⅜	51½	Col G&E pf A (6)	44	82	80	82	Oct 28
83	57	Col Pict vtc (2⅛g% f)	3	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
16¾	9	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 24
35⅜	27½	Colum Carbon (4)	5	95½	94	94	Oct 26
98½	53⅜	Comi Credit (4)	15	56⅝	56	56	—1
57⅜	23	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
106

Commerce and Finance

Co-operative Attitude Between Government, Bankers Praised

Business and Industry

Farm Federation Against Wallace's Two-Price Scheme

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation said he thought Secretary Henry Wallace's proposal for a two-price farm program would represent an excursion into "an untried field."

The Wallace plan envisions purchase of surplus commodities by the Government and their sale to needy persons at low prices.

Mr. O'Neal called at the White House with a group of Southern agriculture officials to discuss the cotton problem.

He told reporters the group informed the President that the federation "is fighting for the present program as it is."

"Some changes in construction may be desirable," Mr. O'Neal asserted, "but we are against any radical changes."

Asked whether the two-price proposal would be a "radical change," Mr. O'Neal replied:

"It might work and it might not."

The farm official said that he and his associates stressed the possibility of additional cotton exports as one solution to the cotton problem. Greater exports might be possible through operation of the reciprocal trade program, he said.

Asked about a plan for unlimited cotton production now being discussed in Texas, Mr. O'Neal asserted that it "violates all the laws of supply and demand."

Cliff Day, President of the Texas Agricultural Association, also expressed opposition to the plan, which he said would involve the dumping of cotton abroad under a two-price system.

Besides Mr. Day, those accompanying Mr. O'Neal to the White House, all officials of state agricultural associations, were:

R. M. Stiles, Georgia; J. E. Winslow, North Carolina; Harry Chalkley, Louisiana; R. E. Short, Arkansas; Ransom Aldrich, Mississippi; J. F. Porter, Tennessee; Ben Kilgore, Kentucky; Howard Gray, Alabama, and W. R. Ogg of the Farm Bureau Federation's Washington office.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of Oct. 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent in the week ended Oct. 22 to the lowest level reached since December, 1934, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. Weakening prices for farm products and crude petroleum largely accounted for the decline, the report said.

The decrease brought the all-commodity index of over 800 price series to 77.3 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 1.4 per cent lower than it was a month ago and 9.0 per cent lower than it was a year ago.

In addition to the farm products and fuel and lighting materials groups, minor declines were registered by the foods and building materials groups. Hides and leather products was the only group which advanced during the week. Textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials fell 1.5 per cent during the week and are 2.5 per cent and 12.5 per cent lower than they were a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

Commodity groups	Oct. 22 1938	Oct. 15 1938	Oct. 23 1937	Oct. 24 1936
All commodities	77.3	77.7	84.9	81.1
Farm products	66.9	67.4	80.7	84.2
Foods	73.5	73.6	85.0	82.1
Hides & leather prods	94.3	93.7	106.9	96.5
Textile products	65.7	65.7	72.8	71.2
Fuel & lighting mtls	75.5	76.9	79.1	77.3
Metals & metal prods	95.4	95.4	95.6	86.3
Building materials	89.8	89.9	95.4	87.3
Chemicals and drugs	76.7	76.7	80.6	82.3
Housefurnishing goods	87.1	87.1	92.7	83.2
Miscellaneous	72.4	72.4	76.0	71.5
Raw materials	70.4	71.5	80.5	82.1
Semimfg articles	75.9	75.8	81.9	76.4
Finished products	81.2	81.4	87.9	81.7
All cmds other than farm products	79.6	80.0	85.9	80.5
All cmds other than farm prods & foods	81.2	81.6	85.0	80.1

North American Net Off to $1.59 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Company, one of the largest utility holding concerns, reported earnings for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $13,626,139, or $1.59 a common share against $17,600,320, equal to $2.05 a share, in the like 1937 period.

The latest profit figure was 22 per cent under last year and moderately lower than 12 months income for the period ended June 30 of $1.68 a share.

James F. Fogarty, President, said in his report to stockholders, "A substantial decrease in industrial use of power was the principal cause of the slump. While electric rate reductions were contributory factors."

August and September comparisons, it was pointed out, were better than any month since December.

"Signs of improvement have been shown in the use of electric service by representative customers whose operations may be considered as reflecting general business progress," Mr. Fogarty said.

Phillips Petroleum Net Off Sharply From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Company reported net profit of $3,886,816, equal to 87 cents a share, for the quarter ended September 30.

This compares with a net profit of $3,270,498, or 74 cents a share, in the June quarter and $7,134,638, or $1.60 a share, in the corresponding 1937 quarter.

For the first nine months of 1938, the net profit was $9,471,955, or $2.13 a share, as against $19,813,719, or $4.45 a share, for the nine months ended September 30, 1937.

Policy for Commercial Banks' Term Loans Get Elucidation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A dulcet blend of politics, economics, and finance is to be found in the brochure just issued on "Term Loans by Commercial Bankers" under the direction of the Committee on Banking Practice of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, by the Institute of International Finance of New York University.

Unlike most bankers' hand-outs, it is readable. But like most hand-outs, a mess of politics has gone into it which does not appear in the lines. And because politics, not banking technic, is the popular drama of the day, the political story comes first.

It began, of course, some years ago when little business men complained they couldn't get the right accommodations, or any accommodations from the banks at all. To remedy that, the Federal Reserve banks were authorized under Section 13b of the Reserve Act to make loans to little fellows where justified but where where commercial bankers had refused. The RFC got the same authorization. Results were trifling. There just wasn't the volume of safe small loans turned down by the bankers which people had thought.

The Jesse Jones' Procedure

However, the fuss continued. Last June the House Finance Committee was talking about a government intermediate credit bank, something like the Farm Intermediate Credit Bank. Jesse Jones said, "No, wait till I write the banks a letter and put the heat under them." He did so, and this week's brochure is one of the repercussions.

The Association of Reserve City Bankers is a bank officers' organization of long standing and high prestige, though tainted politically with the big-city-bank label. But the Association's Committee on Banking Practice saw something more in Mr. Jones' letter than mere political aspirations for the presidency. Some of the big city banks have already begun to make these new "term loans."

So they got Marcus Nadler of the Institute of International Finance to make this study.

Before it came out, the Committee called a meeting at Chicago last Saturday to go over the thing word by word. They got an unexpectedly big turnout of 170, about a third of whom were bank presidents. Jesse Jones was invited to turn up the next day, but instead he came round and sat in on the whole meeting. Then he phoned Washington and had three of his men come out and they all pitched in and worked out better co-operation between the commercial banks and the RFC for the handling of little businessmen's loans.

An "Intermediate Capital Credit"

Then Chairman Leo Crowley came out Tuesday at Indianapolis with an indorsement of term loans, made with the proper care. So the Association released its pamphlet to follow Mr. Crowley.

"Term loans" are not, however, quite the same as the loans to little business men which have been the cause of so much political heat in recent years. They can perhaps best be stated in the terms of the brochure itself. It says,

"A term loan might be described as an intermediate capital credit. It is written to run for a period of years and is usually predicated upon complete extinction by serial payments. . . . Funds borrowed for such permanent working capital purposes cannot be repaid within a short period, as is the case with money obtained for purely seasonal needs, and do not offer a proper basis for short-term bank loans."

An example is the borrowing last Spring of $50,000,000 by U. S. Steel for three years from banks in New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh (subsequently transferred to the insurance companies and then retired with unexpected promptness out of the receipts of the $100,000,000 3¼ per cent debenture sale last June).

Long-Term Loans Disguised

In one sense, term loans are a frank recognition of what happened to many short-term loans during the depression. Borrowers couldn't pay and banks had to nurse them along. So in effect they were term loans, but disguised as short-term loans—like the old five-year real estate mortgage which was periodically renewed (in theory).

The brochure explains why term loans have become important. It says that "since 1929 . . . short-term commercial loans . . . have followed a declining trend . . . corporate bonds provide only a restricted field for bank investment . . . surplus reserves have been greatly expanded. . . . The Securities Act of 1933 imposes registration requirements . . . burdensome, especially for smaller concerns . . . A revision of bank examination procedure has been promulgated by the Comptroller of the Currency . . . opening the way for the making of term loans . . . term loans may be looked upon as a supplement to a bank's investment program. . . . It is a good rule of thumb to prefer a loan of good quality, despite its lack of marketability, to an investment of poorer quality. . . . "

It also points out that Section 10b of the Federal Reserve Act first written in 1932 and made permanent in 1935 permits member banks to borrow from the Federal with "any security acceptable to the Federal Reserve banks as collateral," though it points out that the Federal might change its mind at an embarrassing moment.

Not in Disagreement

Making a short-term "commercial loan" a bank officer must consider chiefly the collateral; making a "term loan" he must consider chiefly the management. This may partly explain the seeming contradiction between Jesse Jones and Leo Crowley in recent months.

Mr. Jones seemed to be telling the banks to loosen up on their loans. Mr. Crowley to be encouraging tighter loan policies. Actually Mr. Jones was shooting chiefly at the bigger banks, with the experience, staff, and files for making term loans, while Mr. Crowley was shooting chiefly at the 10,000 little banks without such experience, staff, or files. Mr. Crowley asserted last week that he and Jesse Jones were not in disagreement, as most people had seemed to think.

An oddity of the term-loan situation in New York is that the insurance companies are muscling into the business, getting in the commercial bankers' hair as they have been getting in the investment bankers'. A big borrower wants $2,000,000 for three years from a Wall Street bank. The bank asks 2¼ per cent and a guarantee that the management won't change. A big insurance company hears of it, and offers the loan on a 2.20 basis and no questions asked, and the bank loses the business.

"Term Loans by Commercial Banks" is only 40 pages long, and a part of it is devoted to the mechanics of such loans, under chapter heads on "Credit Analysis Technique for Term Loans," "Dangers in Term Loans," and "The Provisions of Term Loans."

Business Leaders Ask for a Greater Measure of Freedom

CLEVELAND (AP)—A motorcar magnate, two railroad leaders, an insurance executive, and a "big steel" spokesman joined in demands on the Federal Government for a greater measure of freedom in business.

They were William J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Company; J. J. Pelley, President of American Association of Railroads; William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad; Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; and C. S. Belsterling, Vice-President of United States Steel Corporation.

All spoke before the Associated Traffic Clubs of America convention here.

Mr. Parkinson criticized the anti-monopoly investigation headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, observing:

"We have been at a loss to discover what purpose this committee's investigation has in mind. Is it to expand the market for railroad stocks?"

Mr. Cameron foresaw a "good salesman's year" in 1940. He asserted business improvement "is bound to come in spite of governmental regulation." "We're wrong," he said, "when we think political leaders can bring back prosperity."

Mr. Pelley proposed "If the Government is going to subsidize our competitors, let it subsidize us."

Bankers Suggest How Roads Might Get More Traffic

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—The Railroad Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America, in convention here, issued a report urging three important steps to cope with the railroad problem.

First, the committee proposed that the railroads be authorized to set up a nation-wide trucking service, jointly owned, similar to the setup of the Railway Express Agency.

It was suggested the express agency might form a nucleus for owning and operating the trucking services.

The report said "a development of this kind would . . . not only give the railroads a greater degree of flexibility and many additional time schedules, but it would restore much of their lost traffic."

A second proposal was that the roads be permitted to make contracts with shippers on the "agreed charge" basis used in Canada, England, Australia and France, under which a road may make a special rate with a shipper who agrees to give the road all or a certain portion of his business over a specified time. This, it was argued, would put the roads on a better competitive basis with other carriers.

A third suggestion was that railway security owners form an effective, articulate association. The report pointed out there are numerically about twice as many rail security owners as rail employees. It said the roads had been the victims of such pressure groups as shippers, labor and taxing authorities, while the investors had remained largely inarticulate.

The report, which was approved by the association's board of governors, was drafted by a committee headed by Edward H. Leslie of Wood Struthers & Co., New York.

George C. Mathews, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, told the investment men, attending the annual convention that he hoped the organization program would be "well along" by midwinter. At the same time, the Board of Governors of the Association approved the plan of making the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., outgrowth of the old NRA code committee, the self-regulating body.

Two committees, one representing the conference and the other the association, have been laboring for some time over the problem of setting up a Maloney Act organization. Sharp differences between some members of the two groups were reliably reported to have developed, while many in the investment business chafed at delays.

IBC's New Role

In announcing approval of the plan of adapting the conference to the new functions, the association said the work of its own "Maloney bill policy committee" was completed, and the committee discharged.

This left the work in the hands of a special drafting group of 10 members, headed by Sidney Clark, of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, appointment of which was announced by the conference in Washington. The new group includes four members of the discharged association committee. Mr. Mathews said he hoped it would have its tentative plan complete by early December.

As a spokesman for the SEC, Mr. Mathews said:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the ultimate role of the commission will be a residual one in which its energies may be principally directed toward dealing with the submarginal element known to all industries which in the absence of coercion refuses to abide by either moral or legal standards. Admittedly, the fulfillment of this ideal requires time."

Over-the-counter dealings in securities are largely in new issues, or stocks and bonds of small companies not desiring to go to the expense of listing on exchanges. The aggregate volume of such securities, however, is large, having been estimated as high as $80,000,000,000, which is exclusive of more than $30,000,000,000 of U. S. Government issues dealt in largely over-the-counter.

There has been some criticism by important members of the association of its efforts to get along with SEC, and Jean C. Witter, the new President, is expected by associates to make it a prime objective to see to it that the association is not at cross purposes with the Federal Commission. Mr. Witter is a member of the firm of Dean, Witter & Co., San Francisco.

Witter to Co-operate

The new President pledged himself to work in co-operation with the SEC for reopening of the capital markets.

"We must see that we are not at cross purposes with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We aim to work with all regulatory bodies, both state and federal, to the end that the public may be fully protected at the least possible inconvenience and cost."

SEC Spokesman

Underwood

George C. Mathews
Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Retail Business Gains But Still Under Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Both wholesale and retail trade joined industry in a forward movement during the past week, said Dun & Bradstreet in their weekly business review.

"Moving inversely to temperature changes," asserted the survey, "retail sales totals made sharp gains in sections where thermometers dropped to normal seasonal levels.

"With the broadening in consumer demand the inadequacy of stocks in some departments was again emphasized.

"Most of the leading centers of distribution were ahead of their totals for the previous week, but only a few were able to show a margin over the preceding year.

"The week's gain of 3 to 5 per cent for the country as a whole left the average decrease under the corresponding period of 1937 virtually unchanged at 4 to 15 per cent.

"New England narrowed its year-to-year drop to 1 to 7 per cent. A persistent lag in some cities of the East held the average for the region 3 to 17 per cent under a year ago.

"The release of cotton cash was evident in more active buying in the South, where sales rose to within 2 to 10 per cent of last year. In the Middle West, it was the heavier turnover in industrial sections that accounted for the expansion in volume; averages for the entire district were still off 4 to 12 per cent compared with 1937.

"Snow and cold stimulated buying of Winter merchandise in the Northwest, but trade failed by 1 to 8 per cent to meet last year's level. Settlement of the warehouse strike enabled Pacific Coast merchants to fill in depleted stocks and sales were heavier in almost all lines, reducing the decrease from last year to 3 to 15 per cent.

"Trade at wholesale gained momentum as reorders on seasonal goods arrived in larger volume. Wholesalers who had feared a rush of cancellations and returns because of the prolonged warm weather reported that only in isolated instances had these materialized.

"Commitments made for holiday goods exceeded last year's in some markets but were still lagging in many others so that total wholesale sales again failed by a slight margin to equal volume recorded in the corresponding week of 1937.

"The average decrease for the country was estimated at 3 to 11 per cent."

Auto Output Hits New High for Year

DETROIT (AP) — Production of automobile manufacturers established a new 1938 high this week for the second successive week, Ward's automotive reports said. Estimating the period's output at 73,335 cars and trucks, Ward's said further advances in production were anticipated because "field stocks were still at exceptionally low levels.

The week's output compared with 68,360 units last week, and 90,155 for this week a year ago.

La Follette's Tax Proposals Would Affect Low Incomes

(Editor's Note: Higher taxes for the little fellow? This question is discussed in the following analysis of individual income tax problems, the second of four tax articles.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—Little man, the Federal tax expert is looking you over in his search for more revenue to pay for armaments, relief and other Governmental costs.

He has tapped the high income brackets for about all they can stand, and he is wondering if it is politically and economically feasible to tackle you next.

Last year 5,447,439 persons filed income tax returns. Of these, 2,557,836 were non-taxable, 2,237,737 paid minimum rates, about 5,000 showed incomes of more than $100,000, and only 61 had incomes of more than $1,000,000.

Would Cut Personal Exemptions

Senator Robert LaFollette (Prog-Wis.), an exponent of broadening the income tax base, has suggested both a reduction of personal exemptions and an increase in rates for incomes below $100,000. Thus his proposals would affect nearly 99 per cent of the persons who file returns.

Both the little and big fellows also would be affected by proposals to increase income taxes 10 per cent to pay for new armaments.

The present personal exemptions are $1,000 for a single person and $2,500 for the head of a family, plus $400 for each dependent. If, as Senator La Follette suggests, the exemptions be cut to $800 for single persons and $2,000 for family heads, thousands of those who had to file returns but paid no taxes would be drawn into the collector's net.

The so-called normal income tax rate on individuals is a flat 4 per cent, but the surtaxes run from an additional 4 per cent on net incomes between $4,000 and $6,000 to 75 per cent on incomes of more than $5,000,000.

Asks 10 Per Cent Increase

Senator La Follette has asked that rates be boosted 2 to 10 per cent for each income class up to $100,000. He has estimated that the additional revenue, at 1936 levels, would be $283,700,000. Total individual income taxes collected in the last fiscal year were $1,286,311,881. A straight 10 per cent additional armaments tax thus would add about $100,000,000 to individual income levies.

Before the 1938 act, capital gains realized within a year were taxed in full the same as other income. If the gain was realized in from one to two years, only 80 per cent of the gain was taxed, between 2 and 5 years 60 per cent, between 5 and 10 years 40 per cent, and over 10 years 30 per cent. Capital losses were valued at the same schedule but could be deducted only from capital gains.

Deductions Liberalized

Financiers contended these rates discouraged wealthy persons from investing their surplus funds in industry, and the last Congress liberalized deductions for capital losses. It changed the rates so that gains held 18 to 24 months pay a maximum of 20 per cent and those held over 2 years pay a maximum of 15 per cent tax. Gains realized within 18 months are taxes the same as other income.

The maximums on the long-time gains drew Mr. Roosevelt's criticism and he has asked for their removal.

If all the Federal and local bonds outstanding were fully taxable, the additional revenue would be about $70,000,000 on each variety, making possible eventually annual revenue of $155,000,000 from the exemption repeal proposal.

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Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
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Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
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A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Two weeks ago I wrote in this column of the organization of British economy for war on what seemed a possible outbreak of hostilities. This week we are enjoying the first days of Mr. Chamberlain's "Peace in Our Time"; but the trend of economic organization toward war continues, urged on by the almost unanimous drive of Parliamentary and newspaper comment.

The development of a war economy in Britain will now be more deliberate than would have been possible under the urgency of actual war conditions in Europe; but from the path to war organization there seems to be no escape. The demand is almost unanimous for more airplanes, more anti-aircraft guns, more civilian protections against the feared bombings. Britain, it is now demanded, must be as supreme in the air as she is on the sea. There must be no more talk of arranging our rearmament so that it does not interfere with normal civil industrial activities; rearmament must have immediate priority.

Prospect of Heavier Taxes

On what scale the Government will respond to this demand remains to be disclosed, probably when Parliament meets again in November. But the financial consequences of even the mildest acceleration of rearmament which would be acceptable to Parliament are bound to be serious.

In his budget for the current financial year the Chancellor of the Exchequer only managed to balance his accounts by means of drastic increases in taxation, after providing that some 110 millions of rearmament expenditure should be met out of borrowed money. The half-year's return of revenue and expenditure, which has just been published, suggests that expenditure is up to estimate, but that revenue may not fulfill expectations for the full year.

Thus by the end of the financial year the accounts may be heavily unbalanced, and the Chancellor will have to struggle with very much greater armament expenditure in the year then ahead of him at the very time that the yield of taxation may be decreasing through the consequences of trade depression.

The continued political tension in Europe and the prospect of greater taxation in the near future must have a depressing effect upon business initiative. On the other hand, some stimulation of business is hoped for if economic recovery continues in the United States, and unbalanced expenditure by the British Government may have the usual inflationary effect of public works.

Dollars Preferred

Our very uncertain future has already made itself felt in a stock market reaction after the first flush of confidence which followed Mr. Chamberlain's return from Munich, and in a renewed preference for dollars rather than sterling. The renewed weakness of sterling was aggravated by fears that the heavy cost of the crisis preparations in France would force the French Government either to devalue the franc further, or to adopt exchange control.

Frenchmen bought sterling from the French authorities, used it to buy dollars in London. The British Exchange Equalisation account received gold from France, but had to ship gold to New York. This evidence of sales of sterling for dollars encouraged further switching from sterling into dollars by those with funds in London, and encouraged further speculation against sterling.

An interesting situation has arisen through the failure of the London Transport Board to pay 5½ per cent on its C stock for the year 1937-38. The Transport Board is a monopoly in charge of London's undergrounds, busses, and streetcars. It was formed by exchanging its own A, B and C stock for the stock of the various transport companies which were merged in the Board. It is operated as a public utility, but is owned by its various classes of shareholders, whose dividends are limited by the Act setting up the Board. The C stock corresponds to the ordinary shares of a company, but with this peculiarity: if the Board does not pay 5½ per cent one year in three, the C stockholders can apply to the High Court for the appointment of a receiver.

Reconciling Opposing Interests

In the last three years the Board has paid C stockholders 4 per cent, 4¼ per cent, and 4 per cent. Thus holders of not less than 5 per cent of the outstanding stock can now apply for a receiver. They are not likely to make such an application, and if they do, it is still less likely to be successful. For to earn sufficient to pay higher dividends to stockholders could only be done, if at all, by charging more to the users of the system, that is, the whole London public; or by neglecting to make adequate provision for upkeep of rolling stock; or by cutting wages.

The Board maintains that provisions for renewals are by no means excessive, and that raising fares would reduce the volume of traffic instead of increasing the Board's earnings. It would cause tremendous friction to try to cut wages. Thus the Board maintains that even if a receiver were apointed, he could do no better than has been done under the existing management, which has tried to reconcile the interests of stockholders, employees, and customers, instead of merely seeking to pay the highest possible dividends.

The trump card against any possible applicant for the appointment of a receiver is that it would be extremely difficult to find anyone other than the present management competent to control the vast operations of the Board. Perhaps the only solution is to name Lord Ashfield Receiver instead of Chairman of the London Passenger Transport Board, and let him carry on as at present.

Property Management May Interfere With Your Personal Plans

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
14 3¾s '43-'41 Mch	107.1	107.1	107 1.
10 3¼s '41	107.18	107.18	107.18
7 3¾s '47-'43	110.5	110.5	110.5
8 3¼s '45-'43	109.26	109.26	109.26
7 3¼s '46-'44	109.27	109.27	109.27
2 3s '48-'46	108.12	108.12	108.12
5 2¾s '51-'48	105.15	105.15	105.15
3 2½s '52-'50	102.19	102.19	102.19
8 2¾s '51-'51	104.4	104.4	104.4
2 3s '55-'51	107.7	107.7	107.7
3 2¾s '60-'55	104.17	104.17	104.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s '47-'42	106.4	106.1	106.1

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¼ '44-'55	104.9	104.9	104.9
8 3s '52-'44	106.18	106.18	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
11 Alleghany 5s '44	80½	80	80⅛
18 Alleghany 5s '49	69	69	69
20 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37	36¾	36¾
6 Am & For P5s 2030	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Am Int 5½s '49	101	100½	100½
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112⅞	113
8 Am T & T 3¼s '66	104½	104¼	104½
7 Am T & T 3¼s '61	105	104⅝	105
10 Am WW&E 6s '75	100½	100½	100½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106	105⅞	105⅞
6 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
1 Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
1 AT&SF 4s 1903-55	91½	91½	91½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	69	69	69
30 B&O rfg 6s '95	20½	20⅛	20½
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 B&O 5s '96 P	19½	19½	19½
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
4 B&O cv 4½s '60	15	15	15
6 B&O 4s '48	49½	49	49
1 B&O 5s S W '50	33	33	33
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	106	106
Beth Steel 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
40 Beth Stl 3½s '52	97	96¾	97
1 Big Sandy 4s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
22 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	67¼	67	67
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106½	106½	106½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	79½	79¼	79¼
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55½	55	55½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	89½	89½	89½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118½	118½	118½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114½	114½	114½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	96½	96⅜	96⅜
15 Can PPc 4½s '60	93½	93½	93½
12 Can Pac 4s perp	82	82	82
1 Caro C&O 5½s'52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	92	92	92
3 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	6½	6⅜	6½
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6½	6½	6½
9 Cen Il E&G 5s'51	102⅞	102⅛	102⅜
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	58½	57½	58½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	74	74
8 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102⅜	102	102¼
1 C&O 4½s'92	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Chi & Alton 3¼s '49	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98⅝	98½	98½
8 Chi&Ell 5s '51	15¼	15	15¼
7 Chi Gt West 4s '59	21¼	21¼	21¼
20 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11	11	11
1 CM&SP&P adj 5s 2000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 CM&SP 4½s'88C	28⅛	28	28⅛
40 CM&SP 4½s'89E	28⅜	28	28⅜
8 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17⅞	17½	17⅞
8 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18	18	18
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s '87	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Chi&NW 4s '87	16½	16½	16½
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 CRI&P 4s '88	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7⅜	7¼	7¼
7 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 Childs Co 5s '43	73	73	73
5 Chi Un Term 3½s '71	107½	107½	107½
3 Chi Un T 5s 5'6C	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '98	72	72	72
5 Clev Cl Ir 4¾s'50	106	106	106
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜
11 Clev Un T 5½s'72	87¾	87	87
2 ClevUn T 5s '73	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Clev Un T 4½s '77C	73½	73½	73½
1 Col F & I 5s '43	100½	100½	100½
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	97	97	97
13 Columbia G 5s '52 May	96½	96¼	96½
10 Columbia G 4s 1961	94½	94¼	94¼
16 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¼	103	103¼
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¼	108⅛	108¼
3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109¼	109⅛	109¼
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	109¼	109⅛	109¼
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106½	106½	106½
8 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104⅜	104⅜
8 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103	103
17 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Crown Cork 4s '56	104	104	104
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	38½	38½	38½
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56½	56½	56½
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	106	106	106
15 D & R G 4s '36	14¼	13¾	13¾
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Dul Missa & I 3½s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	14	13¾	14
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	14	13⅞	13⅞
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	42¼	42	42¼
15 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22	22	22
15 Erie cv 4s '53 B	21¾	21⅝	21¾
5 Erie cv 4s '53 D	21¼	21¼	21¼
34 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
8 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	60⅛	60	60
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106	106	106
12 Gen St1 Cast 5½s '49	68	67	67
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
4 Goodrich 6s '45	100	100	100
8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103	102¾	103
7 Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	93⅞	93¾	93¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94⅞	94¾	94¾
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85⅞	85½	85⅝
18 Gulf St1 Util 4s '66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34	34	34
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	50	50	50
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13½	13½	13½
5 Il Cen rfg 4s '55	55½	55½	55½
28 Il Cen 4½s '66	48⅝	48¼	48⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	54	54	54
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	58½	58¼	68¼
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Int Cit Nor 5s '56 B	19	19	19
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	51	51	51
8 Int T&T 5s 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100⅜
170 Int T&T 4½s '52	68¼	68	68
14 Int T&T 5s '55	72	72	72
1 Jones&Lau St 4¼s'61	95½	95½	95½
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	31	31	31
1 KCFtSM 4s '36 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 KC Souths 5s '50	69	69	69
2 KC Term 4½s '61	107	107	107
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	99	99	99
5 Kopners Co 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32½	32½	32½
1 Leh & NY 4s '45	38½	38½	38½
4 Leh Val H ext 5s '54	45	45	45
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 Lou&N unify 4s 4 0	100½	100½	100½
1 Lou&NAtl&GC 4s '55	103½	103½	103½
7 Manati Sug 4s '47	32½	32½	32½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29½	29½	29½
4 Man GB&N 3½s '41	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Marion StShov 6s '47	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 McKes&Rob 5½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¼	110	110
2 MilERv&L 5s '61 B	104¼	103¾	103¾
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71			104
9-32	104	9-32	104
9-32			
20 M-K-Tex 5s '62	43¾	43¼	43¾
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	56	56	56
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	36	36	36
9 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20¼	20¼	20¼
28 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¼	19	19
8 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20¼	20¼	20¼
22 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	20	20
29 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¼	6⅛	6¼
29 Mob & O 4½s '77	30	29½	29½
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	102	102	102
6 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98⅝	98½	98⅝
15 Mou T&T 3¼s'68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15 Nat Dair 3¾s '51 ww	104⅛	104	104⅛
27 Natl Stl 4s '65	108¼	108	108
8 NE T&T 4½s '61 B	123¼	123¼	123¼
2 NU PowAL 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 NO Gt Nor 5s '83	72	72	72
5 NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	35	35	35
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63⅜	63¼	63¼
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57⅜	57½
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57½	57⅜	57½
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83½	83	83½
8 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	55⅝	55½	55⅝
8 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	48⅞	48½	48⅝
3 NY Conn RR 5s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50	50	50
1 NY O El H&P 5s '48	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
20 NY NH&Hn'57	8¼	8	8
4 NY&RGas 6s '51 A	98	98	98
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	106¼	106	106¼
14 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	104	104	104
20 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	104	103⅞	104
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	105½	105½	105½
10 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
8 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
15 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62	73	73	73
15 Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
6 PacG & E 3½s '61	107⅞	107	107⅞
2 PacGas & El 4s '64	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜
10 ParaPict 6s '55	100	100	100
1 ParaPicC3½s '47	86½	86½	86½
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	97¼	97¼	97¼
53 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	104¼	104	104⅛
17 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¼	104	104
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116¾	116⅝	116⅞
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84⅝	83⅝	84⅝
2 Pen RR 3½s '70	87	86¾	87
8 Pen RR 3½s '52	80½	80½	80½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	71	71	71
4 Phila Co 5s'67	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
4	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4½	4¼	4½
4	Philippine Ry 4s 37	16¼	16	16
6	Phillips Pet 3s 48	110	110	110
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	47	47	47
11	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	61¾	61¾	61¾
5	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	Radio Keith 6s 41	81	81	81
1	Readg 4½s 97 A	77½	77½	77½
11	Rem Rand 4¼s '16	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
8	Republim Stl 4½s'61	91⅞	9-⅜	91⅜
5	Republic Stl 4½s'56	92¼	92	92
2	Revere S&B 4½s'56	100⅛	100	100
2	Rio Gr W 1st4s'39	39	39	39
2	RI Ark & La4½s'34	11½	11½	11½
1	Safeway Strs4s'47	104	104	104
1	Saguenay Pw 4¼s'66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	StLIM&S4sR&G'33	57	57	57
1	StLRM&Pac 5s '55	57¾	57¾	57¾
1	St L S F 5s '50 B	12	13	13
20	St L S F 4½s'78	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	10	10	10
18	St L S F 4s4 '50 A	12⅝	12½	12½
9	St L S S 4s '50A ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5	St L SW 5s '52	20¼	20	20
3	St L SW rfg 5s '90	14¾	14X	14X
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	61½	61½	61½
15	Seab AL cn 6s'45	10	10	10
10	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	7½	7⅜	7⅜
30	Sea-AllPla 6s'35A	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
7	SeaAllPla 6s 35B	104½	104½	104½
7	Simmons 4s'52	99½	99¼	99¼
20	Soc Vac Oil 3½s'50	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
1	SoCalGas 4½s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	So Col Pow 6s'47	100¼	100	100¼
3	SouKraft 4¼s '36	93½	93½	93½
1	Sou Pac 4½s'68	55	55	55
17	Sou Pac 4½s'81	54¾	54⅝	54¾
36	So Pac 4½s'69	54¾	54⅝	54¾
12	So Pac rfg 4s'55	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜
9	So Pac cit 4s'49	56¾	56	56
7	So Pac 3¾s'46	65⅜	65	65⅜
3	So Pac 4½sDre'77	59½	58¾	58¾
26	South Ry 6½s'56	72	71	71
2	South Ry gen 6s'56	69½	69	69
6	South Ry cn 5s'94	78¼	78	78
31	South Ry gen 4s56	55⅜	55¼	55¼
15	SSWBell Tel 3s'68	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
2	Spokane Int5s'55	18	18	18
2	Staley Mfg 4s'46	105½	105½	105½
3	Stand OilNJ 2¾s'53	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Studebak6s cv'45	84	84	84
6	Ten El P 6s '47 A	97	96½	97
5	Texas P 5s '79 C	86	86	86
4	Tex & P 1st1t 5s 2000	114	114	114
4	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7½	7¼	7¼
4	Tide W A O 3½s '52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	UnEl Mo 3¾s '62	108½	108⅛	108½
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
9	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¾	105½	105½
5	Un Pac 3½s '71	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
11	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108	108	108
1	UnCig-Wh Strs 5s '52	79	79	79
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	74¾	74¾	74¾
10	US Steel 3¼s '48	104⅜	104¼	104¼
6	Un Stckyds 4¼s '51 ww	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
2	Util P&L 5½s'47	59	59	59
11	Util P&L 5s '59	59⅛	59	59
8	Virginian Ry3¾s'66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Wabash DesM 4s '39	20	20	20
24	Warner Bros 6s '39	90	90	90
1	Wash Water Pr 3½ ct	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	Westch Lt 3½s '67	105	105	105
3	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	51	51	51
10	Westn Md 5½s '77A	88	88	88
10	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104	104	104
7	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	23½	23½	23½
12	Wes Un 5s 60	67	65	65½
1	Western Un 4½s'50	65	65	65
1	Wilkes B&E 5s '42	6½	6½	6½
11	Wilson&Co 4s '55	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	6	6	6
2	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102⅜	102½	102⅜

Foreign Bonds

2	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	69	69	69
103	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	82⅛	82	82⅛
3	Australia 5s '55	104	104	104
4	Australia 5s '57	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
15	Australia 4½s '56	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
50	Belgium 6½s '49	107½	107	107½
3	Brazil 6½s '26-57	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
1	Brda. Ermes 7s '54	79	79	79
1	Buen A 6½s 61sth	66	66	66
1	Canada 5s '52	111¼	111¼	111¼
7	Canada 4s '60	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
5	Canada 3½s '61	103¼	103	103¼
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2	Chile 6s '60	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8	Chile 6s '62	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2	Chile 6s '63	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
6	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	17⅝	17⅛	17½
10	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
13	Copenhag 5s '52	97⅜	97	97
6	Copenhag 5½s '53	94¾	94¾	94¾
6	Cp 5½s '45	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞
26	Cuba 4½s '77	57½	57	57¼
8	Denmark 4½s 62	99¼	99	99¼
7	Ger Gov 5½s'65	26¾	26½	26½
1	Ger Govt 5½s'65unst	22	22	22
6	Ger Govt 7s'49	32⅝	32½	32⅝
1	GtConElPJap 7s '44	75½	75½	75½
3	GtConElPJap6½s'50	76½	76½	76½
12	Hungary 4½s'79 ext	36¼	36¼	36¼
3	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	60¾	60¾	60¾
2	Italy 7s 1951	79	78⅝	78⅝
4	Japan 5½s'65	63½	62½	63½
5	Met Water 5½s'50	101	101	101
2	Milan City 6½s'52	64	64	64
1	N Sou Wales 5s'57	102	102	102
1	Norway 4½s'56	106	106	106
5	Norway 4s'63	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
27	Orient Dev 6s'53	57	57	57
6	Orient Dev 5½s'58	53¾	53	53¼
5	Oslo City 4½s'5	102½	102½	102½
4	Panama 5s'63 A st asd	57¾	57¾	57¾
5	Peru 7s'59	11¾	11¼	11¼
22	Peru 1st 6s'60	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
45	Peru 2ud 6s 1961	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
1	Poland 7s'47	55¼	55¼	55¼
2	Porto Aleg 8s'61	8½	8½	8½
2	Rio Gr Do Sul 6s'68	7½	7½	7½
2	Rome 6½s'52	66½	66½	66½
3	Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
5	Sao Paulo St 8s'50	8½	8½	8½
1	Sao Paulo St 7s'40	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	59½	59½	59½
2	Sydney 5½s'55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
2	Ujigawa El P 7s'45	74	74	74
1	UnStlWk6½s'51C	42½	42½	42½
1	Uruguay 3¾s 4s4¼s'79	42¾	42¾	42¾

Total today, estimated Oct. 29, 3,700,000; previous day, 9,024,750; week ago, 4,594,400; year ago, 4,179,050; two years ago, 4,875,000; Jan. 1 to date, estimated 1,479,956,580; year ago, 2,418,040,750; two years ago, 2,930,793,000.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 29

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	83½	82½	82½	84
8.00	Bos Edison	126¾	125½	125½	126⅞
..	Bos&M pr pf	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
..	Bos&M A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
..	Bos&M st pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
..	Copper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
3.75a	E Gas&F pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
4.50	E G&F pr pf	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
2.50	Fir N Stor	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36⅜
2.00a	Mergenthaler	23¼	22⅝	23¼	23
.50a	Narr Rac A	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
6.25a	NY Dk&T pf	99	99	99	99
..	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	52c
.80b	Reece But H	16	16	16	15
.60b	Shawmut As	12	11⅞	12	12
3.10d	Torrington	26¾	26½	26¾	27¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	80½	80	80½	79½

Foreign Bonds

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103	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	82⅛	82	82⅛
3	Australia 5s '55	104	104	104
4	Australia 5s '57	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
15	Australia 4½s '56	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
50	Belgium 6½s '49	107½	107	107½
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1	Brda. Ermes 7s '54	79	79	79
1	Buen A 6½s 61sth	66	66	66
1	Canada 5s '52	111¼	111¼	111¼
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2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
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6	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	17⅝	17⅛	17½
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13	Copenhag 5s '52	97⅜	97	97
6	Copenhag 5½s '53	94¾	94¾	94¾
6	Cp 5½s '45	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞
26	Cuba 4½s '77	57½	57	57¼
8	Denmark 4½s 62	99¼	99	99¼
7	Ger Gov 5½s'65	26¾	26½	26½
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12	Hungary 4½s'79 ext	36¼	36¼	36¼
3	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	60¾	60¾	60¾
2	Italy 7s 1951	79	78⅝	78⅝
4	Japan 5½s'65	63½	62½	63½
5	Met Water 5½s'

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

note of Oct. 6 had been sent to Japan, insisting upon respect for American rights in China, and the Open Door.

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Trade reprisals were implied if Japan closed the Open Door, which incidentally is already swinging to. Japanese officials removed from the liner President Coolidge $3,500,000 in gold and silver bullion belonging to China, before permitting the ship to sail. There have been many similar door-slammings.

As if to document the basic issue—democratic procedures opposed to dictatorship—the warning by the United States never reached the Japanese people. The rigidly controlled Japanese press filed it in a waste basket.

In Germany, Mr. Roosevelt's condemnation of dictatorship was cut off with six lines. The speech by Herbert Hoover, striking an isolationist note for the United States, was copiously quoted in German papers.

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Japan neglected to send a representative to the League of Nations Mandate Commission session in Geneva, to report on the administration of Japan's mandated Pacific islands.

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Bugle Calls

Material gains made by advocates of force brought forth heart-searchings among advocates of democracy. Dr. John Dewey said in New York that unless democracy moves on to new victories in behalf of human betterment, its inner vitality will continue to be sapped and anti-democratic forces will thrive on the ruins of human liberties. Dr. Dewey blamed education for failing to inspire devotion to democracy.

Several observers saw democracies being forced toward totalitarian government in self-defense. War always has this immediate effect.

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On the side of measures taken by democracies to prove that representative government is superior to dictated government, the coming into force of the American Wages and Hours Law shared the spotlight with a ruling in Federal Court at Newark upholding the right of free speech against Mayor Frank Hague. The CIO won its case, with the setting of legal precedents vastly stimulating its organizational drive throughout the country.

America, land of the free, also is looking in on that Strachey case. John Strachey, British author and lecturer, finally was permitted to leave Ellis Island, but not to lecture. Calling himself a Socialist, he is suspected of sowing Communist seeds.

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Station WHOM in Jersey City has received only a 90-day extension of its license from the Federal Communications Commission instead of the customary six months. Reason: Charges of the station's use for "Fascist propaganda" and "anti-Semitism."

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The Dies Committee investigating un-American activities became a focal point for Washington political conflicts, with sharp words passing between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dies over airing of charges against Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan. Despite opposition, the investigation goes on.

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British Trade Pact

Clearing of snags in negotiation for an American-English Reciprocal Trade Treaty encouraged Washington as Secretary Hull received the Robert Dollar Memorial Foundation award for his trade program.

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A three-day visit by King George and Queen Elizabeth to the United States next spring was hinted with growing indications of its official likelihood.

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Reich Colonies

In Germany's pre-war African colonies, the agitation for restoration to the Reich mounts. Union of South Africa officials consider measures to combat Nazi propaganda.

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The newspaper of Propaganda Minister Goebbels in Berlin warned Lithuania that unless Memel Germans are given full autonomy, Czechoslovakia should be remembered.

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The latest Reich loan of 1,850,000,000 marks is oversubscribed.

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Hungary

Proposals and counter-proposals continue between Czechoslovakia and Hungary over cession of predominantly Magyar territories.

Canada Awaits Court Finding On Attempt at Price Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Oct. 29—In its first attempt to control public utilities British Columbia has run into grave difficulties, and its program for the moment has been held up by action of large companies.

When the Government ordered a reduction in retail gasoline prices ranging from 3 to 6 cents a gallon, oil companies obtained an injunction restraining the Coal and Petroleum Board from enforcing these new regulations.

Premier T. D. Pattullo, in a sharp statement, warned all retailers that if they did not sell according to the prices fixed by the Board they would be liable to fines of $5000. But the dealers stood firm and refused to reduce their prices. Meanwhile Attorney General Gordon Wismer went into court to argue for the dissolution of the oil companies' injunction, holding that there was no question of the validity of the Coal and Petroleum Act under which the new prices were fixed.

The case is still under argument in a Vancouver Court and is likely to go to the Privy Council in London before it is finished.

Trade Interference

Whether the Government can enforce its prices pending the final disposition of the court case is not yet clear. So far it has made no attempt to implement the Premier's threat of prosecution. Mr. Justice A. M. Manson, before whom the litigation is proceding, rebuked the Government for its statement that the act would be enforced, holding that this savored of a threat. The legal question involved turns on the right of the Province to control imported commodities. The oil companies argue that the control of oil products is an interference with trade and commerce, a matter specifically placed under federal jurisdiction by the British North America Act, the Canada Constitution. Every province in Canada is watching the outcome of this argument since it will affect them all in future price-fixing efforts.

Full of Prospective Controversy

The Legislature, opening its annual session here this week, is making the control of public utilities in the Province its chief business.

After years of discussion and procrastination, this Province is about to adopt public utility legislation of far-reaching importance to operating companies and to consumers. Perhaps no piece of legislation in recent times has been so fraught with difficulty or is so full of prospective controversy.

The public utility act, which will be the major work of the present session, embraces the legislation passed a year ago, under which a one-man board is virtually fixing the price of gasoline at present. On the recommendation of this board, the Government ordered a substantial cut in the retail selling price of gasoline, despite the protests of oil companies, which asserted that they had been losing money even with existing prices.

The action of the Government in ordering a gasoline price cut now indicates its determination to tackle the whole public utility question in vigorous fashion. Starting at the first of next year, the newly-created Public Utility Commission will begin an exhaustive inquiry into electrical rates in force here, thus introducing in this Province the same old public utility fight which has exercised the National Government of the United States for many years.

Rate Reductions Forecast

Newspapers closest to the Government have stated already that a reduction in electrical rates is almost certain to follow this inquiry. Premier Pattullo declared in a recent speech his belief that electrical rates are too high. This was taken as indicating the Government's determination to reduce them.

The new act will lay down the principle that public utility companies shall be entitled to a fair return only on money prudently invested in their undertakings, not on unwise investments or on any watered stocks.

With regard to the reductions in the retail price of gasoline, the price cuts range from three to six cents a gallon, depending upon the local cost of distribution.

For this purpose the Province has been divided into 15 geographical zones, based on distribution costs. The price in the Vancouver zone, on which other prices are based, is 24 cents a gallon for ordinary gasoline and 26 cents for ethyl. This is a cut of three cents.

In addition, the Government, through its Coal and Petroleum Board, is inaugurating a system of grading gasoline. Two grades are established, corresponding roughly to the present ethyl and ordinary gasoline. No action has been taken so far to fix the spread between the wholesaler and retailer, the new order merely fixing the retail price. But should oil companies attempt to reduce the spread unreasonably, and thus hand on too much of the price reduction to the retailer, the Government will step in and fix this spread.

Oil Companies Protest

The price cut went far beyond the worst fears of the oil companies. It was expected some smaller gasoline distribution stations would be forced out of business. This the Government does not fear, having been told by a royal commissioner, who investigated the whole problem, that the present distribution is far too extensive and raises costs.

The Government's action was highly popular with motorists who figure that, on the average, it will save them about three quarters of the cost of their annual motor license.

For the present the Coal and Petroleum Board has no plans for fixing coal prices. The coal industry is in grave difficulties, with miners working on a part-time basis. It is felt that any reduction in coal prices now would be unwise and unfair. But gasoline prices may be changed from time to time as production costs alter. There is no assurance. Government spokesmen said, that further cuts may not be made if future investigations indicate that they are justified.

Camp Fire Girls Win Reward Of Memorial Forest From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Plans by the United States Forestry Service to dedicate a memorial forest to the Camp Fire Girls in recognition of their work in conservation were announced at a meeting of the National Council of the Camp Fire Girls here today. Opportunity will be given the organization to select its own forest area, which will be available for camping use.

The announcement was made by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Pitt, conservation specialist of the United States Forestry Service, of Washington, at a luncheon held in the Hotel Lafayette. C. L. Forsling, Acting Chief of the Forestry Service, sent the following telegram:

"In recognition of the splendid conservation work of the Camp Fire Girls and in co-operation with their 25-year program for it in the future, Mr. Silcox (S. A. Silcox, Chief Forester) would like very much to dedicate a memorial forest area to them. Suggest you appoint a committee to confer with us to choose a forest area."

Miss Pitt presented awards to nine of the older girls' group from the 250 Camp Fire Girls in the United States for their conservation achievements. The groups receiving the awards were those from Reading, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Fort Worth, Sherman and Wichita Falls, Texas; Sacramento, Calif.; Spokane, Wash.; Denver, Colo., and Des Moines, Iowa.

In these various localities Camp Fire Girls have made surveys of local conditions and in most cases have developed 25-year plans and small but practical work they can do to save trees, wild flowers, bird and animal life and to guard against soil erosion.

An award was given also to Miss Lorraine Neill, member of the Camp Fire Group in Larchmont, N. Y., for her leadership in helping to reclaim a city dump and turn it into a park.

Among those elected to the Board of Directors were Withrop Ball, Worcester, Mass.; Hugh Corrigan, Fargo, N. D.; Edgar Webb, New York City; Frank McLaughlin, Seattle, Wash.; Joe Ferris, Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Quade Weld, Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. Herman Gaylord, Los Angeles, Calif.

Humane Shipment Asked for Monkeys

SIMLA, India (AP)—The Government of India is taking steps toward stricter regulation of the steadily increasing shipment of monkeys.

Exports mounted from 16,220 in 1930 to 22,544 in 1936, of which the United States purchased 14,700.

Railroads and steamship companies agreed to co-operate to insure adequate space and food and water for the animals in transit.

Change in Plane Pilots Is Maneuvered in Mid-Air

LANCASTER, Calif. (AP)—In two daring maneuvers, pilots were changed Oct. 26 in a light airplane attempting to establish a new endurance record of more than 136 hours in the air, non-stop.

Thomas H. Smith of Clarksburg, W. Va., who took the plane up at 1:25 p. m. last Sunday, became affected from fumes this morning, and his co-pilot, Clyde Schlieper of Long Beach, Calif., although affected himself, dropped a message to the ground crew, asking relief.

A parachute was attached to a rope dangling from the plane, and Mr. Schlieper hauled it in. At an altitude of 2,000 feet Mr. Smith went over the side of the plane and landed safely.

Harley Long, Long Beach test pilot, later relieved Mr. Smith. He leaped from a truck, from which refueling operations are conducted, to a rope ladder Mr. Schlieper had lowered.

National Aeronautical Association officials said the change of pilots would not prevent recognition of a new endurance record.

Open-Air Theater Rescued by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.—The Forest Theater, in which for 27 years open-air productions were given, seems to have been saved by a $16,746 WPA allotment, after a two-year lapse in the "dark."

Here Sidney Coe Howard had one of his first plays, "Sons of Spain," produced while he was a student at the University of California. Here George Sterling, California poet, acted with such colleagues as James Hopper, Perry Newberry, Frederick R. Bechdolt, Harry Leon Wilson, and Charlotte Kellogg. Here plumber and artist, grocery clerk and author, real estate agent and professor shared in stage work, and here generations of children acted.

The theater is situated in a pine forest on a hill overlooking Carmel. Herbert Heron, now Mayor of the city, was one of its founders in 1910.

Rochester Launches Racket Investigation

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Declaring that tailors and dry cleaners are being threatened by "racketeers," Monroe County District Attorney Daniel J. O'Mara launched a campaign Oct. 27 to stop what he termed "intimiadtion" of small cleaning shops.

Mr. O'Mara's statement followed a conference with Rochester detectives and shop owners who have been victims of vandalism.

"I have talked with five tailors," Mr. O'Mara said, "whose windows have been smashed by vandals and in each instance I have learned they were approached by representatives of one or another 'cleaner association.'"

Goods Seized in Judge's Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Four suitcases, said to contain women's apparel, are today locked in the Appraisers' Stores in Varick Street after their seizure by eight United States customs agents in the Park Avenue apartment of Justice Edgar J. Lauer, of the New York State Supreme Court.

Armed with a Federal Court warrant, the agents combed the apartment for six hours yesterday in what is said to be the first time the home of a member of the State's High Court was thus entered. Justice Lauer, who last October paid local customs officials $10,400 to settle claims against himself and his wife for failure to declare goods brought into the United States, termed the affair exaggerated and said it was brought about by a wish for revenge on the part of a discharged maid.

At the same time, federal customs officials announced the arrest of Albert N. Chaperau, who they said, declared upon entering the United States recently, that he was a Nicaraguan diplomatic representative and entitled to pass his luggage through the customs lines without inspection. Mr. Chaperau, they added, visited the Lauers soon after landing here.

The warrant for the search of the Lauer Apartment was issued by Joseph L. Delaney, Assistant United States Attorney, upon the testimony of Rosa Weber, who was employed by Justice Lauer as a servant and who was discharged by them last Friday. After her dismissal she went to customs officials, it was said, and told a story which formed the grounds for the search and arrest of Mr. Chaperau. Another of the Lauers' servants declared that Miss Weber had said that she would expose the Lauers because they made disparaging remarks about Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Justice Lauer has had a long legal career in New York City, having served 28 years as a justice of the Municipal Court, before becoming a Supreme Court justice in 1934, being elected on the Republican and Fusion tickets. He served on the Commission that drafted the present Municipal Court Act and has had wide experience as an arbitrator in labor and industrial disputes.

Queensland Fosters Public Works Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—In an effort to deal with the unemployment problem the Queensland Labor Government proposes to introduce legislation to bring about the complete co-ordination of public works throughout the State.

The scheme, which will have no parallel in any other Australian State, proposes to vest in a Co-ordinator General, subject to the Governor-in-Council, wide powers to control all public or semi-public works and constructional utilities, and to organize them into a five-year development plan.

Proposals will include reproductive work to be done in irrigation and water conservation, soil erosion, and greater rural development throughout the State.

City Council Opposes Civil Service Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A situation has developed here involving the authority of the Civil Service Board, as over against that of the Mayor and the City Council.

Thomas B. Ross of the Police Department was, "in the interest of the city," demoted by the Commissioner of Public Safety, Holmes Eastwood. Mr. Ross took his case to the Civil Service Board, which ruled that he was "improperly and illegally deprived of his rank of captain of police and the salary and duties attached thereto." The opinion was set forth that Mr. Eastwood does not have either jurisdiction over the validity of the claim of Mr. Ross or any right to pass upon it. But the City Council holds that the Civil Service Commission has no right to call in question its acts; and it has declared that the case will be appealed and carried, if necessary, to the State Supreme Court.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS - Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 24a Clearway Street.

BOSTON Mass., The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Very desirable living room, kitchen, bath; linen, gas, electricity, telephone furnished. Mrs. Gifford-Hewitt.

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MIAMI BEACH, Florida—New 6-room furnished bungalow; porches, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath; seasonal rental, $1000. Mrs. Peter Vetter, 9057 Byron Avenue.

REAL ESTATE

MONTEBELLO, Calif. — 6-room California home (nearly new) $5,000; real fireplace, 3 bedrooms, double garage, pleasant surroundings. Architect's home, 124 N. 21st.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

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FOREST HILLS, N. Y. AGENCY, 71-01 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway) Bou. 8-6857. Male, female domestics, all nationalities.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET

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CAMBRIDGE—1-2-3-4 rm. suites, fireplaces, free refrig., ample closets, pleasantly and conveniently situated; restricted tenancy, $40-$70. George A. Giles and Son, KIR. 2345, Realtor.

MIAMI, Florida — Siboney attractively furnished apartments; accommodating four persons; exclusive Northeast section; reasonable rental. 347 N. E. 33rd Street.

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephens St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

SOMERVILLE, Mass. — Beautiful 5 rooms, including master chamber, bath, lavatory; oil heat, $45. DAVIS, 338 Sea St., Quincy. GRA. 1166-1163.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Heated and unheated apartments, with all modern improvements from $25 to $40. Tel. L. W. Bowen, Somerset 2576.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West 97th Street—Attractive sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette; $100.00; excellent transport facilities. Phone Plaza 3-0997.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 433 West 21st St.—Four rooms, quiet, attractive, cross ventilation, wood-burning fireplace; 9th floor; view of city.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR all-white Kenwood blankets, 2 silk bound, filled comforters, 2 all-white candlewick spreads, twin bed size; never been used. Arlington 1558-W (Mass.).

IRISH SETTER puppies, 5 months, registered AKC; reasonable. KITCHING, 2,709 East 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Sheepshead Bay).

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GOLDEN-BERCH COMPANY
66 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP. 0173
Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Good home, light work, small salary. Write Box X-89, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. or phone Hempstead 6350 after 7.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OFFERED at sacrifice, 14 rooms, 4 baths, 3 fireplaces; oil heat and Frigidaire; exceptional view; near city. L. H. NASON, Center Newton 0708.

HOUSES TO LET

AUBURNDALE, Mass. — Rent new home, single, superb location, near La Salle College, beautiful grounds, 4 chambers, 2 baths, extra lavatory tile, screened porch, playroom, 2-car garage, automatic heat, references exchanged. Other singles, $55 up.
Sale single, 6-room, modern, $5,200, bargain. John H. Gordon & Son, West Newton 2480

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. REEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; Madison Ave. at 43rd St. Call MU. 2-2072 after 1:30 p. m., or AStoria 8-8819.

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LYNHOLM—A home away from home, 1115 East Central Ave., Orlando, Fla.; New England cooking with Southern hospitality.

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PIANOS FOR SALE

IVERS & POND. Small grand; late model, mahogany case; left here to be sold. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston Street, Boston. $315

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NEWton North 8238—7025

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
If you wish to rent or buy a home see J. G. Jepson, Fenderson's Mtg. and Realty Co., 264 First Ave., No.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms; meals optional; rate $5 per week and up. MR. ALPHIN. Tel. KEN. 1574.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double with and without bath; breakfast.

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ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT CENTER, MASS. — Large room with alcove, running water; suitable one or two persons; reasonable. Bel. 3595-J.

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen Street, Tel. Com. 1868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at reasonable rates; less by week; near church. MRS. B. E. BLOOD.

BOSTON, 25 St. Stephen St. Two connecting rooms with kitchen privileges, rent reasonable, near church. Miss J. G. Cole, Com. 6195.

BOSTON—Comfortable room in small rooming house, transient or permanent. M. A. STILL, 30 St. Stephens St. Kenmore 8467.

BOSTON, Mass., 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large room, second floor; two rooms, third floor; running water. Tel. Com. 9323.

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass.—Attractive sunny room, beautifully furnished, garage, cultured American home, breakfast, convenient Boston. Phone Cen. 3575-W.

N. Y. C. 215 W. 101st (9-A)—Cheerful, comfortable, new, outside, double studios, tiled lavatory; club chairs; discriminating business people.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston, October 27, 1938.

I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County, November 8, 1938, and the form of all questions to be voted on at said election.

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
1938.

GOVERNOR. Vote for One.
Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor Party.
Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent.
Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist.
James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic.
William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent-Tax Reform.
Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist Party.
Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government.
William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan.
Laverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican.
George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Vote for One.
Manuel Blank of Boston, Communist Party.
James Henry Brennan of Boston, Democratic.
Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, Republican.
Freeman W. Follett of Haverhill, Prohibition.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Joseph F. Massidda of Swampscott, Socialist.
George L. McGlynn of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.

SECRETARY. Vote for One.
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Republican.
Hugo DeGregory of Springfield, Communist Party.
Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence, Democratic.
Eileen O'Connor Lane of Newton, Socialist.
Malcolm T. Rowe of Lynn, Socialist Labor Party.

TREASURER. Vote for One.
Frank L. Asher of Boston, Communist Party.
Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist.
Owen Gallagher of Boston, Democratic.
John J. Hurley of Revere, Independent.
William E. Hurley of Boston, Republican.
Ralph Pirone of Lynn, Socialist Labor Party.

AUDITOR. Vote for One.
Thomas H. Buckley of Abington, Democratic.
Michael C. Flaherty of Boston, Socialist.
Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor Party.
Michael Tuysuzian of Boston, Communist Party.
Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition.
Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, Republican.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. Vote for One.
Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, Republican.
Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic.
Joseph C. Figueiredo of New Bedford, Communist Party.
George F. Hogan of Nahant, Prohibition.
Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist.
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor Party.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn, Democratic.
George W. Eastman of Lynn, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One.
NINTH DISTRICT.
Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, Democratic.
Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One.
TENTH DISTRICT.
Martin J. Kelly of Boston, Democratic.
George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One.
TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican.
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One.
SECOND DISTRICT.
Saul Friedman of Boston, Socialist.
Clayton L. Havey of Boston, Republican.
John J. Sawtelle of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One.
THIRD DISTRICT.
Frank A. Brooks of Concord, Republican.
George L. Paine of Cambridge, Socialist.
Francis J. Roche of Cambridge, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
Frank E. Bryant of Boston, Republican.
Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
FIRST SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
George Fred Mitchell of Revere, Republican.
Bernard L. Sullivan of Chelsea, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
SECOND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston, Republican, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
THIRD SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Laurence Curtis of Boston, Republican.
Thomas M. McNamara of Cambridge, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
FOURTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
John E. Kerrigan of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
FIFTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.
Earl H. Schofield of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
SIXTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
David M. Brackman of Boston, Republican.
Joseph E. Duffy of Boston, Democratic.
James Walsh of Boston, The Union Party.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
SEVENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
EIGHTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Thomas M. Burke of Boston, Republican. Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.
NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Forrest L. Berry of Boston, Progressive Independent.
Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, Republican.
Edward O'Hearn Mullowney of Brookline, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Three.
FIRST SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Enrico Cappucci of Boston, Democratic.
James S. Coffey of Boston, Democratic.
Susan K. Donovan of Boston, Democratic.
Ernest B. Kraytenberg of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
SECOND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
John Joseph Goggin of Boston, The Union Party.
James P. McDevitt of Boston, Democratic.
James J. Mellen of Boston, Democratic.
Raphael Murphy of Boston, Republican.
George C. Tegan of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
THIRD SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
George Leary of Boston, Democratic.
Frank M. Leonardi of Boston, Democratic.
James Penta of Boston, Independent.
Allan M. Yoffa of Boston, Republican.
Beatrice Zottoli of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
FOURTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
John A. Cronin of Boston, Democratic.
Benjamin A. Flanders of Boston, Independent Voters Candidate.
Charles J. Innes of Boston, Republican.
Edward Joseph O'Brien of Boston, Democratic.
George W. Roberts of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
FIFTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican.
J. Lawrence Lombard of Boston, Democratic.
George A. Parker of Boston, Republican.
George L. Pasqua of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
SIXTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
John E. Powers of Boston, Democratic.
John B. Wenzler of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
SEVENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Thomas E. Linehan of Boston, Democratic.
Leo J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
EIGHTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Ernest William Dullea of Boston, Democratic.
Edward Maloof of Boston, Republican.
George F. McMahon of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
NINTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Victor C. Bynoe of Boston, The People's Candidate.
John J. Craven of Boston, Democratic.
Alfred Haughton of Boston, Republican.
Joseph H. Nelson of Boston, Republican.
David M. Owens of Boston, Democratic.
William J. Smith of Boston, Independent.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
TENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Francis J. Casey of Boston, Republican.
Charles Dunigan of Boston, The Union Party.
Peter J. Graham of Boston, Democratic.
John J. McCarthy, Jr., of Boston, Republican.
Alfred J. Moore of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
ELEVENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Adolf A. Biewend of Boston, Republican.
James Warren Getz of Boston, Republican.
Thomas F. McCready of Boston, Democratic.
William E. Mooney of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
TWELFTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Samuel H. Cohen of Boston, Republican.
John Curran of Boston, Independent.
Harry Kalus of Boston, Democratic.
Edward P. Keefe of Boston, Independent.
William L. Roper of Boston, Independent.
John F. Russo of Boston, The Union Party.
Abraham I. Zimon of Boston, Democratic, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
THIRTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Thomas F. Coyne of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
FOURTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT
Charles Kaplan of Boston, Democratic.
Morris Kritzman of Boston, Democratic.
Charles Miller of Boston, Republican.
Wilfred S. Mirsky of Boston, Independent.
Louis P. Rabinovitz of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
FIFTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
John E. Callahan of Boston, The Union Party.
John Henry Carroll of Boston, Democratic.
Francis X. Coyne of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
SIXTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT
Bernard P. Casey of Boston, Democratic.
Philip McMorrow of Boston, Democratic.
Ernst L. Schultz of Boston, Republican.
George A. Symes of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
SEVENTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Walter A. Bennett of Boston, Republican.
Herbert Milton Shumway of Boston, Republican.
Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.
John E. Troy, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

PUBLIC NOTICES

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
EIGHTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Thomas Farquhar Bryce of Boston, Independent.
Michael Paul Feeney of Boston, Democratic.
Stephen L. Hughes of Boston, Republican.
Abner Gray Messinger of Boston, Republican.
Frank J. Morrison of Boston, Independent, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
NINETEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Lawrence P. McHugh of Boston, Democratic.
John Philip White of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
TWENTIETH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Eric A. Nelson of Boston, Republican.
Charles H. Savage of Boston, Democratic.
Fred G. Tessin, Jr., of Boston, Republican.
James L. Vallely of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One.
TWENTY-FIRST SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
James Pierce Blake of Boston, The Union Party.
Andrew F. Carlin of Boston, Republican.
Charles D. Driscoll of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One.
TWENTY-SECOND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Jeremiah D. W. Crowley of Boston, Democratic.
George A. McCulloch of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One.
TWENTY-THIRD SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Joseph A. Melley of Chelsea, Republican. Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One.
TWENTY-FOURTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Frederick B. Hobart of Chelsea, Republican.
George A. Isaacs of Chelsea, Democratic.
Jeremiah Kamens of Chelsea, Independent.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Again, Mr. Capra's Fine Italian Hand

March of Time (RKO)—The latest issue, entitled, "Inside the Maginot Line," takes the M. O. T. camera crew 200 feet underground to the amazing fortresses which France has erected on its German border. We see how the men work, drill, eat, play and, generally speaking, live their lives in some degree of completeness. The importance of the Line is explained and the issue also considers the manner in which France recruits an army of 5,000,000 men through early conscription. Whether it encourages peace hopes depends upon the point of view. As newsreel reporting, however, it is excellent.—Family.

Men With Wings (Paramount)—The photography is generally superb and its beauty is enhanced with Technicolor. As far as story, acting and theme are concerned, however, it never gets off the ground. Follows the history of aviation in a broad, cursory sort of way while telling of the romances, triumphs and heartbreaks of a trio of aviation pioneers—a girl and two boys. The girl marries the romantic, irresponsible lad, leaving the faithful, studious rival to eat out his heart and build the best bomber the Army ever had. This seems to compensate him, but "Men With Wings" hardly compensates the effort which must have gone into it. Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland, Louise Campbell, Andy Devine, Lynne Overman, Porter Hall, Walter Abel, Virginia Weidler.—Adults and young people.

Road Demon (20th-Fox)—Speed track spills and Henry Armetta are the competing features of this auto race yarn and Mr. Armetta finishes out in front with plenty of room to spare. Actually, he is better and funnier than such a victory would suggest.—Adults and young people.

Vacation from Love (MGM)—What we need most is a vacation from pictures like this. It meanders from farce to marital drama and never gets very far as either. Marriage nearly founders when the husband forgets his vows to "love, honor, obey—and have fun." Whatever else it does not do, this film establishes Reginald Owen as probably the loudest shouter among Hollywood comedians. He is too good a comedian for this sort of thing. Dennis O'Keefe, Florence Rice, Cora Witherspoon, Edward Brophy.—Adults and mature young people.

You Can't Take It With You (Columbia)—An excellent film comedy with a genuine theme. Frank Capra and Robert Riskin have transformed the Kaufman-Hart play into a more serious but no less human story. In modified form, we have our good friends the Sycamores living in their completely uninhibited way and coming crash on into the wealthy Kirbys whose son, Tony, has fallen in love with Alice Sycamore. Through the genial offices of Grandpa Vanderhof, the impasse finally gives way to a harmonica duet, with Mr. Kirby playing seconds. Meanwhile, we have had fireworks, a wonderful night court scene, some dirty work at the financial cross roads and a lovers' misunderstanding or two. The casting is in most cases all that could be desired and Mr. Capra's touches are all over the place. Lionel Barrymore becomes the contender for All-American Grandpa while other players include Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Edward Arnold, Mischa Auer, Ann Miller, Spring Byington, Donald Meek, H. B. Warner.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney's Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls."

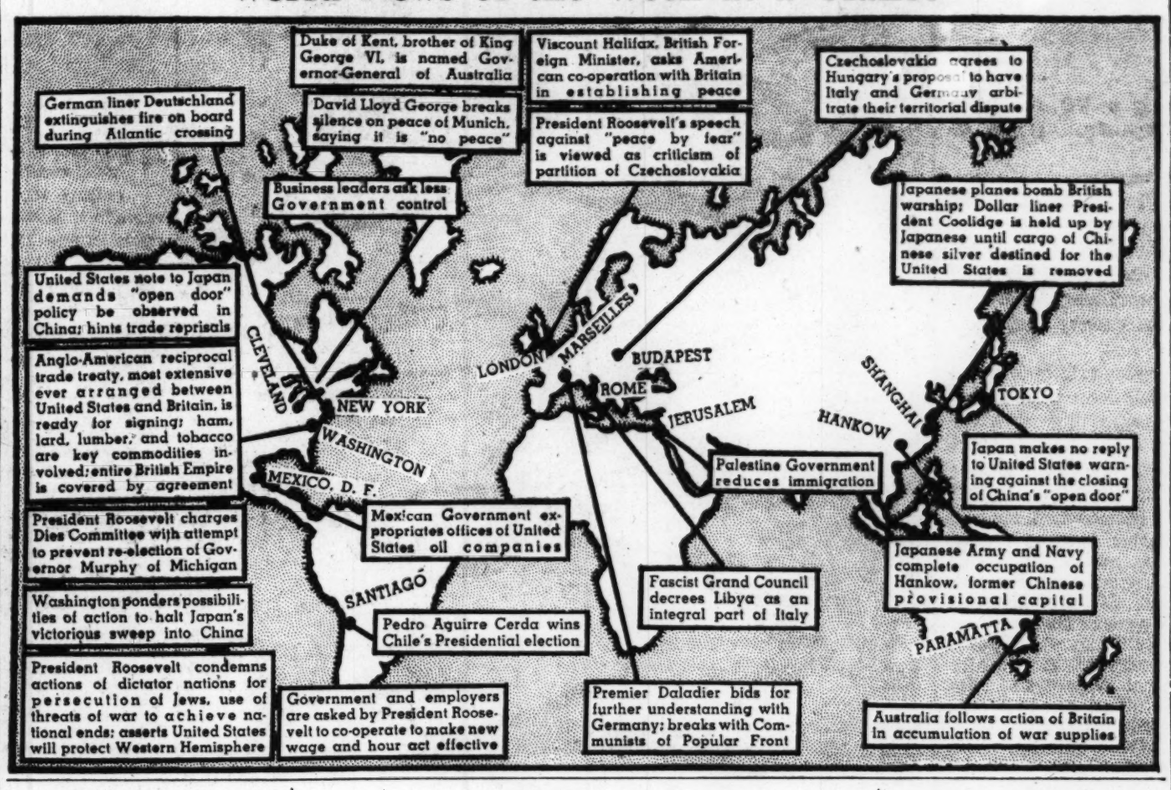
Adults and Young People: "Too Hot to handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We Going to Be Rich" (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

The Power of Thought

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force; that thoughts rule the world.—Emerson.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Duke of Kent, brother of King George VI, is named Governor-General of Australia
Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Minister, asks American co-operation with Britain in establishing peace
German liner Deutschland extinguishes fire on board during Atlantic crossing
David Lloyd George breaks silence on peace of Munich, saying it is "no peace"
President Roosevelt's speech against "peace by fear" is viewed as criticism of partition of Czechoslovakia
Czechoslovakia agrees to Hungary's proposal to have Italy and Germany arbitrate their territorial dispute
Business leaders ask less Government control
Japanese planes bomb British warship; Dollar liner President Coolidge held up by Japanese until cargo of Chinese silver destined for the United States is removed
United States note to Japan demands "open door" policy be observed in China; hints trade reprisals
Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty, most extensive ever arranged between United States and Britain, is ready for signing; ham, lard, lumber, and tobacco are key commodities involved; entire British Empire is covered by agreement
President Roosevelt charges Dies Committee with attempt to prevent re-election of Governor Murphy of Michigan
Washington ponders possibilities of action to halt Japan's victorious sweep into China
President Roosevelt condemns actions of dictator nations for persecution of Jews, use of threats of war to achieve national ends; asserts United States will protect Western Hemisphere
Government and employers are asked by President Roosevelt to co-operate to make new wage and hour act effective
Mexican Government expropriates offices of United States oil companies
Pedro Aguirre Cerda wins Chile's Presidential election
Palestine Government reduces immigration
Fascist Grand Council decrees Libya as an integral part of Italy
Premier Daladier bids for further understanding with Germany; breaks with Communists of Popular Front
Japanese Army and Navy complete occupation of Hankow, former Chinese provisional capital
Japan makes no reply to United States warning against the closing of China's "open door"
Australia follows action of Britain in accumulation of war supplies
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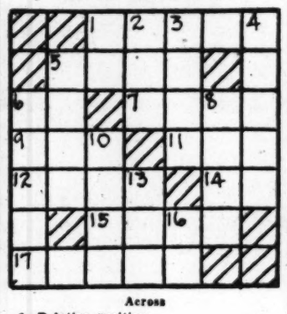


Across

1—Relative position
5—Heath
6—Pronoun
7—Baton
9—Kmmet
11—Social insect
12—Damage
14—Conjunction
15—A Color
17—Takes caution

Down

1—Proceed
2—Tier
3—Street wanderer
4—Tree
5—Bill-of-fare
6—A month
8—Gaseous element
10—Fatigue
13—Incline the head
16—Like

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

A River's Banks

The right bank of a river is the bank on one's right hand as one faces downstream.

In Lighter Vein

Banking Note

Economist: "Borrowing money is the same as borrowing trouble."

Layman: "Except that you can still borrow trouble."

Aha!

The lecturer was being introduced to different members of his audience. At last he came to Mrs. Smith.

"Ah, the wife of Mr. Smith, I presume?"

The woman hesitated. "Well—er, one of them," she acknowledged.

Cautious Stranger

"When is the next train due?"

"In about three hours."

"And the train in the opposite direction?"

"Tomorrow afternoon."

"Fine, then I think it's now safe for me to cross the rails."—De Telegrauf.

The Other Was Friendly

Early last week a gorgeously uniformed colonel or major of ushers got into an elevator in the Music Hall and greeted the operator with an austere "Good morning."

The operator looked sulky. "You already said 'Good morning,'" he pointed out.

"I know," said the other, "but this is official."—New Yorker.

That Type of Driver

"My son wishes to become a chauffeur. What do you advise?"

"Well, personally, I wouldn't stand in his way."—Fliegende Blätter.

"Would you mind re-stating the question—I love your southern accent!"

Daily Anecdote

Not Qualified

Many musicians have failed because they did not play well enough; but Handel, the great composer, once failed in a musical task because he played too well!

The incident occurred at the conclusion of a church service, when Handel obtained the consent of the officiating organist "to play the congregation out." Seating himself at the instrument, the composer began to improvise a soft and gently beautiful postlude. The people paused, turned from the exists, and returned to their seats.

Soon Handel, profoundly absorbed and entirely forgetful of his auditors, began to build upon his theme. Richer, deeper, more moving became his harmonies. The congregation listened enraptured. But not the obliging organist. He was hungry; and as the music went on and on, his hunger grew apace. Still Handel played on.

Finally the man could stand the waiting no longer. "Maestro," he whispered in desperation, "you can never play these people out. Permit me to replace you."

Handel moved away, and the organist took over. A few measures from that worthy, played in his customary manner, acted like a reading of the Riot Act.

Quotation for Today

TAKE what is; trust what may be; that's life's true lesson.—ROBERT BROWNING.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adroitness—*A-droit'-nes* (*a* as in *sofa*, *oi* as in *noise*, *e* short).

This word came to us from the French, where *à droit* means literally "rightly," from Latin *ad*, "to," and *directum*, "right." It signifies the quality or ability of doing things rightly—with dexterity. If by quick thinking a man makes a well-directed move and promptly achieves his goal, he has displayed adroitness.

Alias—Not *ale'-yus*; sound it as three syllables, *ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long).

Allegory—*Al'-e-go-rih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

This word, from Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing under the image of another," is used to designate a fanciful or figurative story, with symbolical characters, told to explain or teach something.

Atheism—*Ay'-thē-izm* (*a* long, *th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *e* as in *create*, *i* short).

As the Greek roots *a*, "not," and *theos*, "God," suggest, this word is used to indicate disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a Supreme Being.

In constructions such as "the atheism of matter" we have the making of a sermon; for in the spiritual universe there could be no matter, and a consciousness of matter would be a denial of Spirit.

"Carnally minded" (Rom. 8:6)—Weymouth reads: "For the mind to be given up to earthly things means death, but for it to be given up to spiritual things means life and peace."

Cherubims—Preferably *cher'-u-bimz* (*e* short, *u* as in *unite*, *i* short).

Co-ordinate—*Ko-or'-dih-nate* (first *o* as in *obey*, second as in *orb*, *i* short, *a* long).

As the Latin roots *cum*, "together," and *ordinare*, "to arrange" (*ordo*, "order"), indicate, this word connotes the arrangement of things together in equal order or rank; the combination of things in harmonious action.

When the word is used as an adjective it carries the sense of "equal in rank." For example, on some newspapers the authority of the editor is made co-ordinate with that of the publisher or owner.

Cursed (Gen. 3: 14, 17)—In each instance a participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables, *kur'-sed*. (In this we are supported by the publishers of Webster's.)

Deflection, reflection—Clear-cut enunciation, especially on the first syllable, is necessary when these words are used in contrast.

The root common to both is the Latin *flectere*, "to turn or bend"; and the prefix *re* imparts the sense of "back," and *de* suggests "down or away." In "reflection," then, we see "a giving back an image or likeness of." Thus, man may be said to reflect God. But in "deflection" we detect "a turning away from the true source, or an inclination downward"—toward materiality, to carry out the analogy.

Enunciator—Note that the third syllable is preferably *shih-*: *e-nun'-shih-ay-tor* (*e* as in *debate*, *u* and *i* short, *a* long, *o* with a trace of circumflex quality as in *orb*—much preferred to the *e* sound as in *maker*, especially in the slow speech of public worship).

Froward (Prov. 22:5)—*Fro'-werd* (*o* long, *e* as in *maker*).

The word here renders the Hebrew *iqqesh*, "distorted," and by implication, "false." (Our word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *fromweard*, "about to depart," quite the opposite of "toward." So one who was continually pulling away from the established order of things came to be described as "froward.")

Help meet (Gen. 2: 18)—These words translate the Hebrew *'ezer*, "aid; help," and *neged*, "a part opposite; a counterpart or mate." Some readers may prefer to give out the verse so as to suggest "a help suitable . . . "; but since the two words have gradually coalesced into one term ("helpmeet" or "helpmate"), the prevailing pronunciation is *help'-meet* (secondary stress on the second syllable).

Incidentally, readers are urged to avoid unnecessarily unfamiliar phrasings in reading from the Scriptures, lest they stir up remarks such as: "What did I tell you? They have their own special Bible!" (For example, we once heard: "Before Abraham (pause) was I am"!).

"I and my Father are one" (John 10:30)—The Greek word rendered "one" is *hen*, which, because of its neuter gender, suggests "one in essence." Had the masculine *heis* been used, the sense would have been "one person."

Irrefutably—Webster's records principal accent on the third syllable *ir-re-fute'-a-blih* (secondary stress on first syllable), although, oddly enough, third-syllable accent in "irrefutable" is listed by Webster's as second choice—an interesting bit of inconsistency, especially to those who attach some importance to having words understood.

Modus operandi—*Mo'-dus* (*o* long, *u* clipped-short) *op-eh-ran'-di* (*o* short, *e* clipped-short, *a* short, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin phrase suggests "method or mode of operating or working."

Nostrils—Avoid *naus'-trulz*; *o* is short as in *not*, and the *i* is sounded short.

Species—We may discriminate between the singular and plural forms (both spelled alike) by pronouncing the singular *spee'-shihz*, and the plural *spee'-sheez*.

Subtil—Although the latest Webster's continues to relegate the pronunciation *sut'-'l* (same as for "subtle") to second choice, it is to be recommended when "subtil" and "subtle" are to be read close together, as in correlative passages, and in the same sense, that first-choice differences be not emphasized. Sticklers for "Webster's first choice" can surely keep the faith without overdoing things.

How about a special poll? Will readers in each community kindly give us the benefit of cultured opinion and usage regarding the pronunciation of "subtil"? Address a postal card to the Daily Features Editor and advise, please, whether *sub'-til* or *sut'-'l* is favored. We promise to be guided by the results.

Wast—Not *wuzt*; sound the *a* as short *o*—virtually *wahst*.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Flowers for Apartments

An acquaintance has permission from several apartment house managers to bring flowers on certain days and sell them to the families in the building. They of course can not have gardens and are glad to have them brought to the door so much fresher than they might buy them in small quantities from the floral shops.

She has a small place with orchard and garden, and she is planning to market fresh fruits and vegetables in the same way.—Olga K. R., Menlo Park, Calif.

Industry

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency.—Samuel Smiles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Good New Days

Buffalo, N. Y.

Those who like to talk about "the good old days" must recognize that we have "good new days," as well.

In the building of the Niagara Hudson Light and Power Corporation, here, a sign formerly read, "No loiterers in this lobby." But times have changed, and now the wording is: "The public is invited to use this heated vestibule while waiting for their cars or busses."

Just one more indication that good business is putting goodness at its foundation.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's problem, taken from The Cryptogram, is an example of the way in which a simple nursery rhyme can be made difficult:

LNOPQSLRK TNUVXPYO ZSNAKVS ZKQX TYNKYL; SQUYLRLP CNTYLV TRQKPX KQLRS NSC; ORLYX UYLNS VLHNDX RLPYOX; OQKYLRSD QPVLXYKX TVZRSP ERXPYKD.

Hidden Word Puzzle

This is shared by a Chelsea, Vermont, reader. The names of 4 men of the Bible are hidden in the following sentences—one name in each.

1. The story had amusing conversations and an intriguing plot.
2. There are some words that call up scenes, such words as Alamo, Sesame, Rubicon.
3. The study of birds is fascinating, and rewards those who pursue it by the pleasure it gives them.
4. At the mighty blast of the trumpet, ermine clad nobles arose.

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

EHORST

A Bit of Division

Divide 126 into 2 parts such that one part is 1/5 as large as the other.

More Brief Biographies

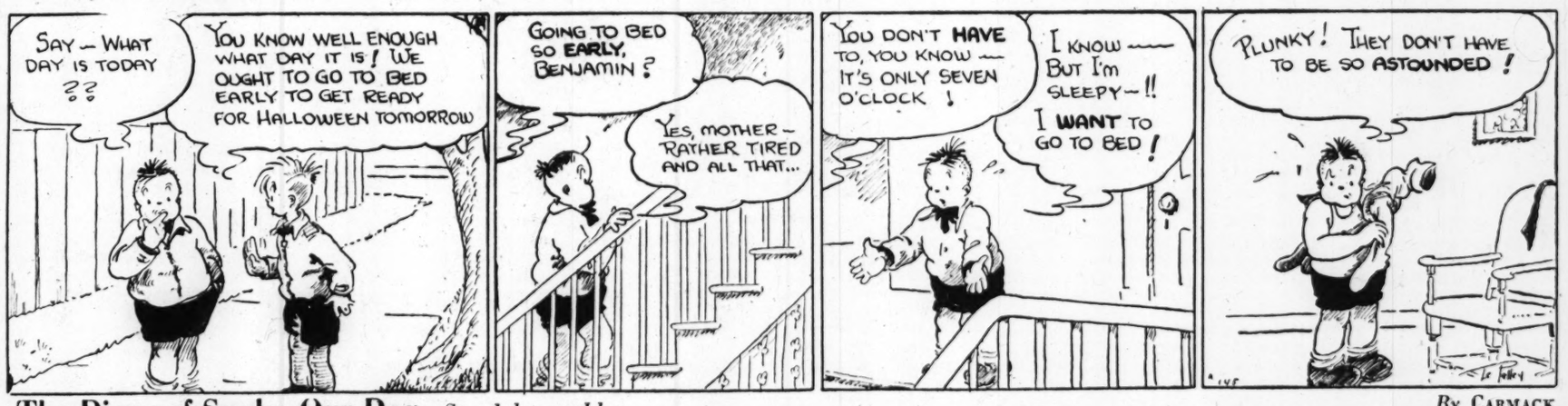
We continue the Brief Biographies with letter "C":

1	Caesar	political leader	
2	Caruso	explorer	
3	Cervantes	emperor	1
4	Chopin	actress	
5	Cleveland	opera singer	
6	Cohan	painter	
7	Columbus	composer	
8	Corot	writer	
9	Cowl	actor	
10	Cromwell	president	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Rare Occurrence*

By LE PELLEY


SAY—WHAT DAY IS TODAY ??
YOU KNOW WELL ENOUGH WHAT DAY IT IS! WE OUGHT TO GO TO BED EARLY TO GET READY FOR HALLOWEEN TOMORROW
GOING TO BED SO EARLY, BENJAMIN?
YES, MOTHER—RATHER TIRED AND ALL THAT...
YOU DON'T HAVE TO, YOU KNOW—IT'S ONLY SEVEN O'CLOCK!
I KNOW—BUT I'm SLEEPY—!! I WANT TO GO TO BED!
PLUNKY! THEY DON'T HAVE TO BE SO ASTOUNDED!

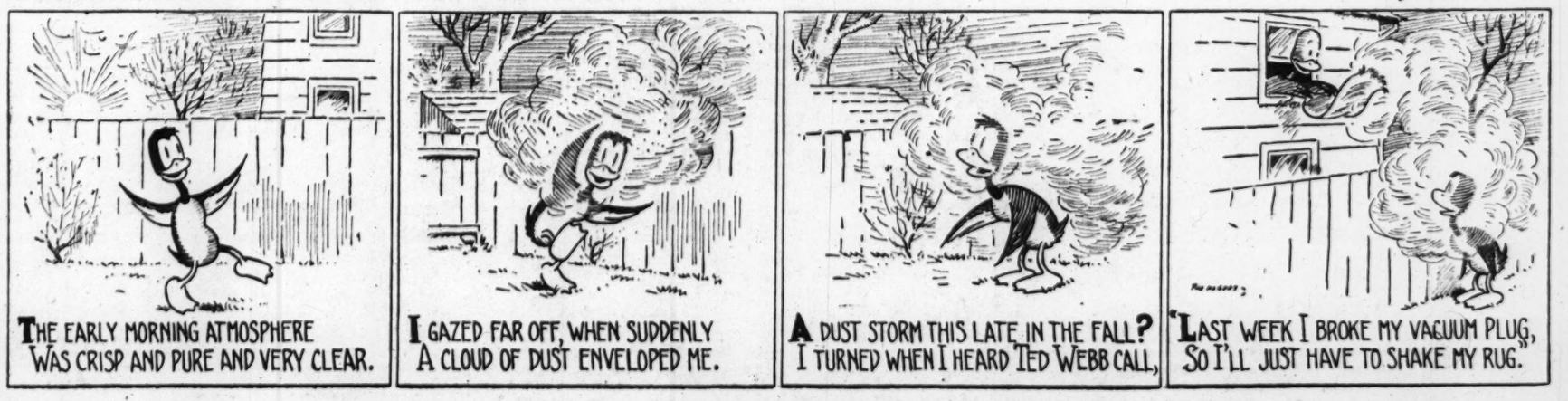
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Saved by an Idea*

By CARMACK

When I KA-CHOO-ED yesterday and blew most of the leaves off me that Betty Ann had piled on me I thought it would discourage her—
But no—she seemed to think my KA-CHOO was funny and wanted me to do it again—
But suddenly I got another idea—
"Here!" I wiggled as I yanked at a big basket—"This is what the Boss puts the leaves in"—
And oh, Boy! she took the hint in a hurry!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fair Weather or Foul?*

By THE HAGERS


THE EARLY MORNING ATMOSPHERE WAS CRISP AND PURE AND VERY CLEAR.
I GAZED FAR OFF, WHEN SUDDENLY A CLOUD OF DUST ENVELOPED ME.
A DUST STORM THIS LATE IN THE FALL? I TURNED WHEN I HEARD TED WEBB CALL,
"LAST WEEK I BROKE MY VACUUM PLUG, SO I'LL JUST HAVE TO SHAKE MY RUG."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Nocturnal domestic prowler plus violin; ruminant bovine vaults lunar orb; canis minor enjoys antics; summary utensils depart hastily.

Hidden Word Puzzle: Adam, Moses, Andrew, Peter.

Letter Juggling: Others, throes.

A Bit of Division: 21, 105.

Brief Biographies: Caesar—emperor; Caruso—opera singer; Cervantes—writer; Chopin—composer; Cleveland—president; Cohan—actor; Columbus—explorer; Corot—painter; Cowl—actress; Cromwell—political leader.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Christians and Christianity

THE Rev. Dr. Bernard Iddings Bell contributes to the October Atlantic Monthly the earnest and valid appeal that Christians should know more about Christianity. Dr. Bell, himself a minister of wide experience and a religious educator, addresses his words particularly to clergymen, but his plea concerns all who would declare God aright and who would demonstrate Christianity.

The substance of Dr. Bell's appeal is that the Christian pulpit while vigorously and continuously petitioning the people to apply Christianity to every conceivable problem, individual, social and international, is only timidly and partially expounding what Christianity really is.

In these latter days when the crisis-laden events of the world are so marked by fear and uncertainty, discord and dismay, Dr. Bell is profoundly right when he affirms that mankind has no time to listen to preaching on less vital matters than Christian faith and principles; in short, Christian theology.

"'Apply Christianity to modern problems.' So the preachers cry," Dr. Bell writes in summary, and he concludes that the world's answer is: "'All right, but first of all you will have to tell us clearly what the Christianity is that you wish to see applied.'"

The Christianity which mankind sorely needs today is the Christianity which teaches and demonstrates in individual experience and thereby in the experience of all men the real, the vital, the present spiritual basis of the brotherhood of man. It can truly be said that the persecution of races and minorities, the excesses of nationalism and the confusion of many tongues arise today from our acceptance of the belief that man is material, born of dust, not the son of God. On this false structure men try to erect a material brotherhood of man, but in this material theory of man's origin are the seeds, not of spiritual unity but of material disunity. Man, if born of dust, would be discordant, warring, hateful, self-destructive. This is the lie about man which Christianity exposes and nullifies.

The works of Christianity are made known to man today in the way Jesus practiced and prophesied: (Luke 7: 20-23).

"When the men were come unto him [Jesus], they said, John Baptist hath sent us unto thee, saying, Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?

"And in that same hour he cured many of their infirmities and plagues, and of evil spirits; and unto many that were blind he gave sight.

"Then Jesus answering said unto them, Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached."

When ancient Christians and modern Christians have healed men of sin, of disease and of dying beliefs, they offer these healings not as personal phenomena but to prove the truth of Christianity, as evidence that men, governed by spiritual law, governed by the Truth which Jesus revealed and demonstrated, are thereby made free—free from disease and distress, free from inadequacy and lack, free from false fears and false hatreds.

The Christianity which heals man and the universe—the Christianity which, we feel sure, Dr. Bell urges Christians to be more outspoken about—is the Christianity revealed in its purity in the first chapter of Genesis. Here Christianity reveals that God created all, including man, inseparable from Himself, man in His image and likeness. The Christian truth is that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." (Gen. 1:31.) The Truth that heals is the truth that God is a God of good, not a god of good and evil. On this understanding alone can mankind, seeing all men as born of one Father-Mother God, begin to perceive and realize the brotherhood of man, not as something for another time and another place, but as reality here and today.

The brotherhood of man is a present spiritual fact. Its realization need not be deferred. Jesus proved these realities and bade us do likewise.

Under the Green Roof-Tree

IN A recent competition in Britain to discover "the perfect week-end cottage," the design that won first prize had a grass roof. The grass, one learns, serves to keep the roof at an even temperature. In the country it has, of course, the advantage of being in perfect harmony with its surroundings; but perhaps equally happy results might follow its introduction to the town.

How pleasant if it were used on gables there, instead of only occasionally on flat roof gardens, and so were to make the present wilderness of slates and tiles blossom into grassy alps that would be visible to the people in the streets, and rival that wonder of the ancient world, the hanging gardens of Babylon. How pleasant, too, is the idea of the outdoor fireplace, which, besides prolonging enjoyment of the garden into chillier days, would produce something of the atmosphere of a camp.

With a few more of such innovations added to it, the city in the future might well combine so many pastoral amenities with those peculiar to itself, that the most reluctant town-dweller, though he cease not his babble of green fields, might find a great measure of contentment under the green roof-tree.

Photographing Opinions

THE old magazine Life crusaded editorially against the practice of vivisection — animal experimentation. Apparently the policy of the new Life is exactly opposite, and it ventures to put its opinions into pictures. That at least is one's impression from a series of photographs of individuals and experiments in the issue of October 24.

This display does not add to Life's reputation for fair and considered presentation of current questions. It opens with two full pages of photographs of individuals who are for or against vivisection. Those pictured as approving animal experimentation include an impressive array of medical and educational authorities—including several of the clergy.

Two lone women are permitted to uphold the banners of those who oppose vivisection. Miss Marion Davies and Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughlin are those presented as devoted crusaders for the abolition of cruelty to animals. One misses the names of the medical authorities who are opposed to vivisection, as, for instance, the well-known Dr. William Howard Hay.

The pictures of experiments may be representative, and we note that this time Life has edited out the agony. Yet it seems that somewhere there could have been some hint that all is not peaceful and pleasant when experiments start — and end.

Life's presentation of this question will raise doubts in the minds of many laymen. They will question not only the claims made in defense of animal experimentation, but also how to know what is news and what is opinion in a news-picture magazine. Those who editorialize with pictures need even more care, knowledge and fairness than those who deal in words.

Where Hours Cut Wages

NUMEROUS exceptions have been taken to the ruling by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Labor Standards Act, interpreting Section 18, which reads:

> No provision of this act shall justify any employer in reducing a wage paid by him which is in excess of the applicable minimum wage under the act.

Under Mr. Andrews's construction that an employer, even paying relatively liberal wages, must not reduce the wage rate per hour when paying overtime under the 44-hour-week requirement, this requirement is working a hardship on both employers and employees in some industries where special conditions make long hours at good pay advantageous.

Yet without this clause, strictly applied, there might be widespread evasions. For instance, in the case of an employee receiving $30 a week for 60 hours, his employer might legally say, "Very well, your rate of pay now will be 40 cents an hour instead of 50 cents, and we'll pay you the required time and a half for overtime." He might then be kept working 60 hours a week as before, and his wage would be $27.20 instead of $30 unless the employer saw fit to make up the difference in a bonus. Even then the evident intent of the law to impel reduction of hours and spread employment would be vitiated.

On the other hand, it can hardly be maintained that the wage and hour law ought to freeze all wages, high and low, at a level above which they might rise but below which they must not fall. Some flexibility of wage rates is always necessary and it cannot be merely a one-way flexibility. Could the clause in question be held to mean that the rate must not be reduced below a point that would mean a decrease in weekly earnings and, of course, not below the legal minimum of 25 cents an hour?

Such an interpretation may be beyond the authority of the Administrator, since it would virtually allow a breach of the hours limitation with impunity. Yet Congress ought to consider seriously whether the hours restrictions, as low as they have been placed and as broadly as they apply, are thoroughly wise.

The theory of the Labor Standards Act is to protect those who are not in a position to bargain effectively for themselves. A worker drawing twice or more the minimum pay obviously already has exercised some bargaining power. Could the determination of hours where pay is well above the minimum be safely left to agreement between employer and employees?

The Home "Stretch"

North . . South . . East . . West

We Go to School

By Frank L. Perrin

GRADUALLY, soon or late, it is discovered that the formalities observed when school or college days ended for us were of only slight significance. The sum of human knowledge was not then ascertained. Consequently it could not have been imparted. It is well for us of today that in some measure and to some degree we were taught how to learn and how to adapt thought and action to the ever-changing and, it is hoped, ever-progressive world about us and its people, our neighbors and associates.

It need not cause us worry or deep concern when we come to the realization that nothing mutable or human is definitely fixed or permanently established. The farmer of today, for example, would be as helpless were he to be translated or transplanted to the crude farm of a half century ago as would the farmer of that earlier period if he had suddenly been required to utilize the modern appliances and devices of today. Community needs have inspired the measurable perfection of adaptable utilities which have lightened labor, increased productivity and contributed to the comforts of rural existence.

Less conspicuously, perhaps, the smaller cities and villages, particularly in the eastern and northern sections of the United States, have reflected the changes wrought by advancing years. Light and power, community water supplies, the telephone, the radio, the daily newspaper and the automobile have transformed the hamlet into the modern small city, happy in the enjoyment of pleasures and privileges never dreamed of by the people of a generation twice removed.

* * *

As we look about in our search for the inspiration, the foresight, the courage and initiative which have combined to provide and assure the continuing and uninterrupted enjoyment of these things which we have come to regard as necessaries rather than luxuries, we discover that individual initiative and foresight, sometimes collectively aided, are the benefactors and initiators. Generally speaking, except for the efficient postal system subsidized and operated nationally and supported by revenues directly or indirectly derived from the people, all conspicuous advances which have been proved practical and permanent have been made without state, federal or political aid, and often in spite of attempted or threatened political interference.

It is important that a realization of this independence or lack of interdependence, be impressed. There is an increasing and disquieting tendency, now more than ever apparent, to demand and expect subsidies from the public treasury, gifts or grants from political benefactors, guarantees against loss or failure from funds not yet provided and from sources unstable and unreliable. The industrialist, the farmer, the banker, the merchant and the home owner, inclined to the conviction that his business has not prospered or that his holdings have been made less secure because of past political mistakes or failures, hopes, perhaps vainly, to recapture prosperity or security through what are proclaimed to be progressive but which, none the less, are experimental and unproved political and economic inventions.

* * *

Today, in every section of the country, employers, workers, statistical experts and commentators are back at school studying and analyzing a law designed to dictate the hours of labor and the rates of pay which labor must receive. Picturesquely the law is described as one which puts a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours. Within the limits fixed, both effort and reward are, at least temporarily, to be confined. Somewhat reluctantly the public seems to have acknowledged the wisdom and the necessity of such an enactment. But the need would never have existed had those directly concerned realized the greater necessity of reaching a common understanding and a continuing agreement equitable and fair to both employing capital and contributing labor.

So a nation goes back to school to review and thoughtfully ponder a problem which has assumed complexities and an importance which make it hard to solve. Neither employer nor employee, it may be discovered, can be proud of the failure which has made it necessary to be sent to the foot of the class. The folks at home anxiously await the return of the tardy stragglers. There is much work to be done.

Mirror of World Opinion

Investigation or Platform?

THE unprecedented character of President Roosevelt's denunciation of the Dies Committee will not prevent his attack from receiving widespread popular approval. This is because of growing irritation with the general procedure of a body whose unjudicial attitude has so frequently been demonstrated in the weeks since it began its hearings on un-American activities. . . . Instead of conducting an impressive investigation the Committee has largely been content to serve as a platform for publicity seekers, disgruntled individuals, character assassins and others whose testimony has not been subjected to careful scrutiny or supported by objective evidence.—*Washington Post.*

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Defeat"—and the People's Prayer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why all this talk of "defeat" and "humiliation" in connection with the European situation? Those who have met dictatorial egotism face to face in any form will recognize the present phase of the struggle of democracy with totalitarianism as symptomatic. There seems to come a point in every such conflict where the humble heart appears to be a failure—misguided, betrayed, defeated, humiliated—while egotism rides rough-shod to apparent victory.

But that is the short view. The long view is that dictatorial egotism is temporal and fades out, while humility is eternal and endures. A Napoleon passed from the European scene after a brief despotism, leaving not too many scars to mark his little day. The Caesars vanished; their subject peoples have remained and stood among the great nations of the earth. Pilate and Caiaphas, in the short view, were completely victorious. But in the long view the ascendant Christ remains the supreme triumph of ageless eternity.

Is not all this talk of defeat and humiliation the attempt to explain in worn-out terms of diplomacy and politics the presence of a power new at the council tables of Europe—the voice of the plain peoples of both sides and every land lifted in effectual prayer for universal peace, heard and heeded and determining the outcome? If this new manifestation of power has for this first time feebly averted war, it can and will do so again with less fumbling, until the voice of the people yields to the "still, small voice" and the nations acclaim: "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Ipswich, Mass. HARRIET BRADFORD

The Wide Horizon

Munich: Two British Views

By Wickham Steed

THE people of Great Britain have been, and are, passing through (or passing into) one of the gravest crises in their history. The prospect that opens before them is grim, grimmer than they yet understand. Those who have foreseen it and foretold it, if certain things were done and other things were not done in time, can feel no satisfaction. Only mean persons can rejoice when they find themselves able to say with truth: "I told you so."

The British Government, with the emotional assent of the House of Commons and of multitudes of people, have been the accomplices; though perhaps not the leaders, in a great betrayal of human freedom, democratic principle and, it may well be feared, of national safety. A feeling of deep humiliation is already widespread. The debates in both Houses of Parliament, after the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia by the Munich agreement between Herr Adolf Hitler, Signor Benito Mussolini, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and M. Edouard Daladier, bear witness to this feeling. I think it will deepen and gather strength as events bring home to our people a fuller sense of what has been unnecessarily lost—honor, dignity and all save the avoidance of present conflict which some still call "peace."

* * *

The other day I had a chance to test public feeling at first hand. Before the calamity had become irrevocable I was invited to address (ten days later) a great gathering in a large city of the Midlands. I went to address it on the morrow of the "thanksgiving services" ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury for "the preservation of peace" by the Munich agreement. A warning was given me that most of the thousands present would have attended those thanksgiving services, and that I might be badly received it I criticized Mr. Neville Chamberlain's action. I resolved to test the feelings of my audience from the outset.

I said that one of the principles which had come to govern the religious and, to some extent, the public life of England was the principle of toleration, of agreeing to differ upon views and convictions honestly held. I invoked this principle in my own favor and went on to say that while my conception of Christianity might be unorthodox, I had held aloof from all thanksgiving services because I could not feel it a Christian duty to render thanks to the Almighty for sufferings which we had helped to inflict upon others weaker than ourselves.

* * *

Something like a groan of despair came from the audience at these words. And as I unfolded the story of Czechoslovakia, of the crisis, of the part which the British Government had played in it and of its probable effects upon ourselves I became persuaded that were I to ask that gathering for a resolution of censure upon British policy it would have been voted by an overwhelming majority.

If there be time for reflection in the troubled days that lie ahead we may find, in retrospect, that the apparently headlong course of things between "Black Sunday," September 18, and the blacker Munich Agreement of September 29, was but the fulfillment of plans long made and of tendencies that were revealed months if not years ago.

Nay, more. Was not Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the British Secretary of State for War, reported—without convincing denial—to have told American journalists last spring that British policy would be to "let Hitler eat his bellyful of Europe" and only to stop him if he went beyond Europe? Was not Mr. Neville Chamberlin reported to have said at a luncheon to which American journalists had been invited on May 10 that the frontiers of Czechoslovakia could not be maintained?

* * *

If this, or anything like this, was actually said, what view are we to take of the "mediation" which Lord Runciman was presently dispatched to offer to Czechoslovakia? Even the "Four Power Pact" of Munich was but a revival of the proposals Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon brought back with them from Rome in March, 1933. Their natural offspring was the anti-Comintern Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan to which the Munich Four-Power Agreement is a kind of corollary.

Viewed in retrospect British policy or impolicy since the end of 1931 appears as one of persistent defeatism at the expense of post-war Europe, the League of Nations, democratic principle, and, even, as the sequel may show, of British security. For it there is only one adequate explanation—insensate fear of Russian Bolshevism with its threat to private property.

When our people awake to the full truth they will open their eyes to the grimmest prospect that has faced them since Napoleon triumphed at Austerlitz. Then, I trust, they will face it with a resolution no less grim than that which they showed between 1806 and 1815.

By Cecil Harmsworth

JUST a month ago we in these islands were confronted with a crisis not less formidable than that which ended in the World War of 1914-1918.

We seemed to be—we were, in fact—on the edge of hostilities with two of the most powerful military states in the world. In London we were busy with belated preparations against attacks by air—fitting ourselves and our families with gas masks, arranging gas-proof rooms, laying in emergency stores, digging trenches in Hyde Park and other London parks. Similar activities were proceeding in all the towns, big and small—and even in the villages—of Great Britain. Then of a sudden the crisis passed. Talks by our Prime Minister in Germany with Reichsführer Hitler, and later with Premier Daladier and Premier Mussolini, culminated in the agreement of Munich. And in all countries involved, men and women thanked God and breathed freely again.

What was it all about?

I look back with bewilderment on those days. What concern of ours was the problem of the Sudetendeutsch minority in Czechoslovakia? What had we to do with it? Such practical interest as we had in it derived only from our alliance with France and her commitments to the Czechs. At the beginning of the trouble most of my fellow countrymen knew nothing of Czechoslovakia: nothing about its history before or after its creation as an independent State, nothing about its treatment of its minorities or of its geographical relation to its neighbors. They had no idea, and most of them have no idea now, why anybody should expect them to interfere in any way in its affairs.

* * *

I myself regard Mr. Chamberlain's swift and courageous action at the height of the crisis as the most important and most beneficent stroke by British statesmanship of my time. Any faltering on his part, any lack of clear thinking or imagination, any disposition to take perilous risks might, almost certainly would, have resulted in disaster of immeasurable gravity.

There is a section of opinion in this country (and outside of it I believe) that doesn't agree with this opinion, and it ranks among its numbers some highly respected names. If I don't misunderstand them their contention is that Mr. Chamberlain ought to have "called the bluff" of the dictators, and they seem to hold that with the might of Great Britain and France at his back he could have done so successfully.

I have seen nothing to persuade me that there was in fact any element of bluff in the attitude of Germany. It is not Adolf Hitler's way. And suppose "calling of the bluff" had failed? Who can doubt that the outcome would have been the loss of millions of human lives, the laying waste as in Spain of great cities—and incidentally, the disappearance of Czechoslovakia from the map of Europe? We have escaped war for the time being at least. I don't see why peace shouldn't be indefinitely maintained.

There is one consideration that has received very little attention in the whirl of words that has enveloped the recent dispute. I mean the friendliness that subsists between the people of these islands and the peoples of Germany and Italy. Of this good will there is abundant evidence. No British tourist of my acquaintance has returned this past season from holiday-making among the Germans and Italians who hasn't testified to the spontaneous kindliness and unaffected good nature of their treatment on all hands.

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I haven't been for some years in Italy, and my experience of Germany is not more recent than the summer of the past year, when I spent the month of July in Baden-Baden and where I found myself as much at ease as if I had been a visitor to a resort in England. Not less amiable have been the relations between our own people and the German and Italian tourists and dwellers in our midst. One might have expected to hear of an unfriendly "incident" but none has been recorded.

On this factor of good will between the peoples I found my best hopes for European peace. It should prove, indeed, the decisive factor. Is it not almost inconceivable that in this age civilized nations should be brought to murderous hostilities against one another, and all the time ardently desirous of nothing else but friendship and peace? By this time, if war hadn't been obviated, I might have been writing in my gas-proof chamber in ruined London.

My theme, then, is that of undoubted good will animating the peoples chiefly concerned in the recent dispute. I wish to stick to this one single point of view and not be diverted into any of the many by-paths of controversy. Whatever the faults of our British foreign policy, we have now an opportunity to retrieve them on the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's achievement at Munich. He is the man to build up on that achievement the foundations of enduring peace in Western Europe. He is fortunate in his deficiency in the arts of diplomacy. His singleness of purpose and his directness of speech have made a profound impression in Europe and in the world outside. I envisage peace under his auspices that will resolve on terms of amity our outstanding difficulties with Germany and Italy without impairing in any respect our closer association with France.